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VOLUME XLIX. FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889. PRICE TWO CENTS—{OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

HEROISM COMMEMORATED

HAYMARKET MONUMENT UNVEILED WITH IMPRESSIVE EXERCISES.

A Vast Crowd, Undaunted by the Storm, Witnesses the Ceremonies—The American Flag Removed from the Shaft by the Son of a Victim of the Bomb—Mayor Cregier's Speech of Acceptance for the City—F. H. Head's Stirring Address.

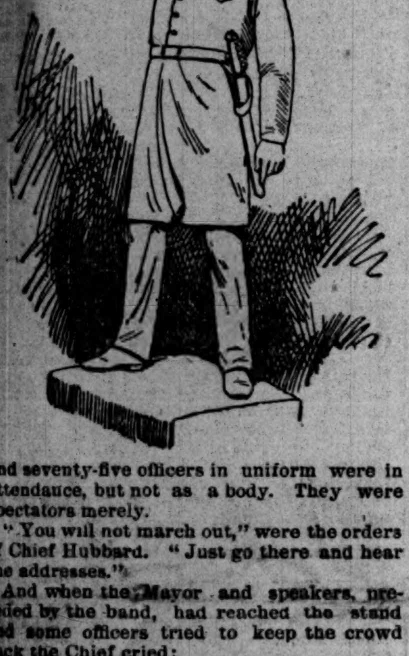
"IN the name of the committee I take pleasure in presenting to you, as the representative of Chicago, this monument, a tribute to the bravery of our police force."

There was a moment's silence as R. T. Crane, the Chairman of the Committee of Twenty-five, ceased speaking. Mayor Cregier bowed slightly, and the signal was given to little Frank Degan, the son of Officer Degan, one of the men murdered May 4, 1886. He gave a tug at the cord he held in his hand and the large American flag that enveloped the Haymarket Monument dropped away.

A cheer went up from the crowd standing in the drizzling rain, and those on the covered balcony joined in. Again and again the cheer resounded, and umbrellas, the only available articles, were waved in the air.

The Haymarket Monument was unveiled.

The exercises were brief, but the crowd was much larger than was to have been expected on such a day. From the stand it looked like a sea of umbrellas, with here and there a policeman's helmet. One hundred



and seventy-five officers in uniform were in attendance, but not as a body. They were spectators merely.

"You will not march out," were the orders of Chief Hubbard. "Just go there and hear the addresses."

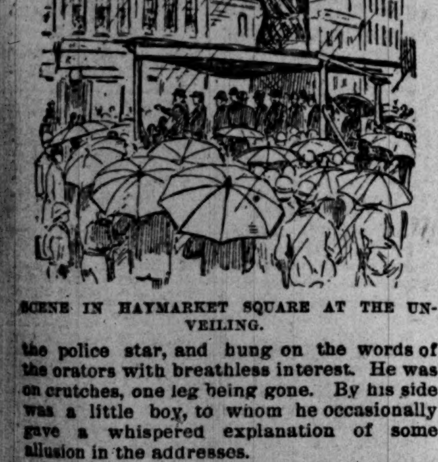
And when the Mayor and speakers, preceded by the band, had reached the stand and some officers tried to keep the crowd back the Chief cried:

"Let them come as close as they can! Don't keep them back!"

As a consequence the sea of umbrellas closed in around the covered stand, about 1,500 or 2,000 strong. It was raining hard at the time, but rain had no terrors for the people present. They stood in the pools and puddles from the beginning to the end of the exercises.

A STRIKING FIGURE.

The front row was composed almost entirely of officers, and just in front of them was a figure that was particularly noticeable. It was that of a man in full police uniform, with the exception of the helmet. He wore



SCENE IN HAYMARKET SQUARE AT THE UNVEILING.

the police star, and hung on the words of the orators with breathless interest. He was on crutches, one leg being gone. By his side was a little boy, to whom he occasionally gave a whispered explanation of some allusion in the addresses.

They were Officer Hansen and his son, and the Haymarket riot was responsible for the missing leg. Is it any wonder that the man was interested in the ceremonies, or that his brother officers gave him the best position from which to see and hear?

Mr. Crane opened the exercises with a few words, presenting the monument to the city.

"It commemorates," he said, "an important event in the history of our city and our country. It commemorates a sacrifice of life made in the interests of the people."

After the applause following the unveiling of the monument had died away Mayor Cregier stepped forward. He said:

This is a day sanctioned as a general holiday. It is therefore a most appropriate time to unveil this monument to the memory of the brave officers of our local police force who sacrificed their lives near the spot in the discharge of their sworn duty of protecting the law and protecting all citizens of this great city. It is an appropriate day for this, for it stands on a parallel with great events, but none of greater significance. This beautiful shaft, conceived and erected by our law-abiding citizens to commemorate that event, stands before you in this conspicuous place as a silent monitor to all who dare to come to this free land to disobey its laws that we have a force, and a body of citizens to back up that force, that will see that the law must be obeyed. May it stand here unblemished so long as this metropolis shall endure to say to the millions who come upon it: "This is a free and lawful country, with plenty of room for the people of all the earth who choose to come here to breathe the free air and to obey these laws, but not an inch of room or an hour to dwell here for those who come for any other purpose."

The Mayor then formally accepted the monument on behalf of the City of Chicago, and extended thanks to the public spirited citizens who had erected it.

There was a round of applause and cheers as Mayor Cregier closed.

F. H. HEAD'S ADDRESS.

After a selection by the band Franklin H. Head, the orator of the day, was introduced. He spoke as follows:

May 4, 1886, was a gloomy day in our history. Turbulent acts had occurred at several points within the city, and in the evening, upon the spot where we are standing, was an excited multitude listening to inflammatory harangues. A body of police came upon the ground to guard against possible disorder; a bomb was exploded; pistols were fired; blood was shed; lives were lost; the crowd was dispersed and order was restored. One of the consequences of this incident is the assemblage here today and the dedication of this monument. Had the occasion, however, been simply a conflict between the guardians of public order and an ordinary mob the occurrence would have deserved and would have received no such commemoration as this day has brought forth. It is because the outbreak and consequent events represented a conflict of ideas and principles that it became a matter of world wide interest and formed an epoch in the history of Chicago and the Nation.

Four hundred years ago the Supreme Being is represented by Emerson as saying, through the discoveries of Columbus:

"Lo, I uncover the land,
Which I hid of old time in the West,
As the sculptor uncovers his statue
When he has wrought his best."

Here was a new continent, unhampered by traditions or royal lines, where man might hope to work out new theories and methods of government which should work for the greatest happiness of the people. The highest achievement of civilization consists in securing to every man the fruits of his labor and the freedom to labor and to sell his labor or ability in whatever way he



ONE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE RIOT.

deems most to his advantage. Some form of government is indespensable, and that government is best which least interferes with the individual and which takes from him for its support the smallest precentage of his earnings. The more advanced nations of the Old World are still burdened with vast national debts, mostly incurred for the founding or upholding of certain dynasties, or for other matters in which the people have no interest. They are burdened, too, with the support of standing armies, in which a large proportion of the active young men of each nation are compelled to serve for the best years of their lives, substantially without compensation, and are supported in idleness by taxes laid upon the remainder of the people.

These oppressions are so great that we witness and have witnessed for a generation past constant emigration from those countries to this favored land, where the newcomers realize that they are freed from the crushing burdens resting upon them in their fatherlands. The colonial period of our history represents the boyhood of the Nation. For nearly two centuries our ancestors were putting off the traditions and limitations which they had inherited from the peoples and dynasties of the Old World. They came of age, won their independence, and, 100 years ago, organized the first Government by the people



THE MILITARY PARADE.

and for the people of continental magnitude which the world had known.

SOLVING THE PROBLEM.

Would the experiment be successful? Could a people govern themselves when spread over a continent with varying climates, conditions, and industries? These were the questions to be answered. We ourselves answered them one month ago this day by a jubilee from Maine to the far-off coast of Oregon; by rejoicings which were participated in not alone by our own people but by the lovers of liberty in all lands; by praise to Him who holds in His invisible hand the destinies of men, in a pæan which followed the sun in its course around the earth, and ascended in world-wide chorus from every continent and from the islands of the sea. But these same questions were answered in the negative by the political writers of all the older nations, who insisted that a government by the people could never be maintained except in a small nationality and among a homogeneous people. They said, in so vast a country the interests of some States would be maritime; some, commercial; some, agricultural; some, in the line of manufacturing. They predicted three sources of fatal weakness in our Government; that diverse interests in a wide continent would cause certain States to ally themselves with foreign nations in case of a foreign war; that a civil war would destroy our people from conflicting interests among the States themselves; and that if the country survived these trials the growth in wealth and population would give rise to classes and a servile war.

The test of our experiment went on. We passed through wars with foreign nations triumphantly and the first question was settled. Twenty-eight years ago came the test of the second question, the sectional strife. Many among us can remember how, for the integrity of the Great Republic, a million peaceful citizens left their homes, took up arms, and went forth to do battle that government by the people might not perish. We remember, too, how scarcely a household in the broad land but was a house of mourning; how saddened millions, crape clad, bewailed the slaughter of husbands, fathers, lovers, sons; how every great river flowed solemnly onward to the sea red with the dearest and costliest blood of the Nation. Government by the people came forth from the conflict strengthened and with a new and abounding life.

TRIUMPH OF GOVERNMENT.

But with the rapid growth of the Nation in wealth, prosperity, and population, with the aggregation of a miscellaneous people in our large cities, came the test of the third warning of the prophets of evil. Differences described by the absurd phrase, "the conflict of capital and labor," assumed momentous importance. Well-meaning people, troubled by the broad disparity in conditions of life, which thus far seems inseparable from our imperfect humanity, were joined by dangerous and criminal demagogues who denounced the existing order of things, and even clamored for the destruction of all government. The right of revolution, whereby a majority of the people modify or overturn one form of government and substitute another therefor is sacred. But this principle affords no protection to the enemies of all government; to the apostles of anarchy and disorder. A government instituted and carried forward by the people themselves, and deriving all its powers from the consent of the governed, should be modified only by the methods of peace, by laboring for a change in public opinion, which is prompt to remedy a proved evil. Under a government by the people, any man who takes arms in his hands and goes forth to commit deeds of violence for the purpose of remedying what seems to him an unjust law; any person who counsels such acts of violence and advocates measures which may lead to the shedding of blood is simply a murderer, an outlaw, an enemy of mankind, and one who would put in peril all the precious heritage of our one hundred years of national life. Our country stands today the sole guardian of all that is most valuable of the results of human endeavor. It is the trustee for the human race of the principles of free govern-

[Continued on fifth page.]

FETE DAY FOR ORLEANS.

SILVER WEDDING OF THE COMTE AND COMTESSE DE PARIS.

Sheen House Filled with Choice Flowers and Costly Gifts and Thronged with Representatives of the Great Families of England and France—Mass Said in St. Raphael's Church, Where the Marriage Took Place Twenty-Five Years Ago.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, May 30.—There was great rejoicing today in the Orleans family over the silver wedding of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris. Great was the gathering at Sheen House, great was the display of costly gifts, fragrant flowers, and wonderful spring toilettes worn by the beauties of England and France, and great was the success of the celebration. Even the weather did its part in royal fashion and honored the occasion with clear skies and a smiling sun. Gay was the peaceful town of Mortlake. From the towers bells caroled and across the principal streets were stretched rows of gaudy streamers. Poor was the house which did not put out its quota of bunting. The tri-color waved everywhere and everywhere French was heard. One could almost fancy the Comte de Paris transported back to his native land.

At 8 o'clock people began to gather about St. Raphael's Church at Kingston on the Thames and filled the diminutive structure to overflowing. The ladies sat together at the left of the centre aisle and the men took places at the right. The Comtesse de Paris occupied an outside seat in the front row. She wore a costume of mauve silk and red velvet, and looked happy and well. Her little children were in pews behind, with a number of ladies of the Orleans family.

The Comte knelt and bowed, as the ritual required, just across from his wife. His face was pale, but as he walked down the aisle at the end of the mass, the Comtesse on his arm, his eyes kindled as with the fire of renewed youth and love. In this very church May 30, twenty-five years ago, the Comte de Paris married the Princess Isabella of Orleans. The same little gray-haired man—not so gray-haired in those days—presided at the organ.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at Sheen House. The grounds were in gala dress. The Prince and Princess of Wales with their Princesses arrived at 4. Straightway there was a great buzzing of tongues and a hurrying for places to see. Having congratulated the Count and Countess, England's future King and Queen, together with their three daughters, scattered themselves over the lawn and laughed and chatted with their friends. Then there was taken a photographic group composed of the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the three Princesses, the Duchess of Edinburg, the Duke and Duchess Chartres, the Duke and Duchess Montpensier, Prince Henry of Orleans, the Princess Clementine of Saxe-Coburg, the Duchess of Albany and her son Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Prince and Princess Christian and their two daughters.

A reporter had a short conversation with the Comte de Paris. He expressed himself greatly pleased with everything connected with the fête. Well might he feel pleased, for a more delightful silver wedding has not been seen for many a day in London. It included the grande noblesse of France and representatives of the great families of England.

The costumes of the ladies were extraordinarily beautiful. The reception room was a vision of vast wealth of rich exotics. Rare floral specimens came from France, Spain, Italy, and Great Britain, each country pouring out its choicest bloom in honor of the house of Orleans. The extreme left room was set apart for the presents, which were beautiful and in exquisite taste. Intrinsically they are worth fortunes. Queen Victoria sent a gold chain bracelet with a star of sapphires surrounded by large diamonds. The Queen Regent of Spain sent an old silver bracelet set with sapphires, diamonds, and rubies.

THERE WILL BE NO WAR.

Authorities at Washington Fear No Trouble About the Behring Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The warlike dispatches from British Columbia with regard to expected trouble between the United States and Great Britain over the Behring Sea seal fisheries are generally discredited by officers of the Navy Department. A prominent naval official in speaking on the subject said that the United States had no reason to apprehend any difficulty. Great Britain assuredly would not commit any overt act of violence in case her sealers were arrested without warning this Government of its intentions. A warning that Great Britain would by force dispute the sovereignty of Behring Sea had never been communicated to the United States, and this alone showed the improbability of the story. It might be that the three vessels named were going to Behring Sea, though that was by no means certain. Their duties there, however, would probably consist in northing more than keeping a watch on the situation to prevent their citizens from being wantonly ill-used and giving the sealers good advice. If our vessels attempted anything that was unwarranted it might be that the British officers would feel called upon to interfere. The United States sent vessels to the Newfoundland fisheries each year to look after American interests, and the British vessels probably had a similar mission in Alaskan waters, presuming that they would go there. The United States naval force at present available in Behring Sea consists of the Bear, the Thetis, and a revenue cutter. These vessels are of no use for actual warfare and are simply policemen of the sea. The Adams and the Iroquois are at Mare Island and could be sent to sea on short notice if circumstances demanded it. The Charleston is also at San Francisco, but it will be some time before she will be ready to go into commission. She has demonstrated, it is said, that she is an excellent boat, but has not yet fulfilled the contract requirements, and some changes are necessary in her machinery before she can come up to the conditions of the contract. Even if these requirements were waived under stress of an emergency it would take some time to fit the Charleston out for service. As has been already stated, however, naval officers do not think the situation at all alarming, or even threatening. The Behring Sea fisheries, they are confident, will not precipitate a conflict between the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir James Fergusson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, denied the report from Victoria, B. C., that three men of war in the Pacific had been ordered to proceed to the Behring Sea in June to protect British sealing vessels from interference by American men of war.

Minister Ryan at a Banquet.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—A banquet in honor of Mr. Ryan, the new United States Minister, was given at the Tivoli this evening. Gen. Frisbie was toast master. Minister Ryan responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." His speech was vigorously applauded. Gen. Hinojosa, Minister of War, responded to the toast, "The President of Mexico."

The Rev. Dr. Leonard Accepts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of St. John's Church of this city, has accepted the assistant Bishopric of Ohio. He has forwarded his letter of acceptance.

RUMORS OF A DISASTER AT SEA.

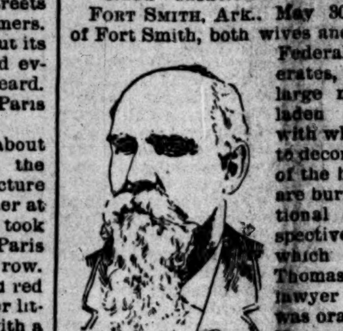
The Lake Ontario Said to Have Gone Down with All on Board.

MONTREAL, Que., May 30.—[Special.]—It is rumored here tonight that a terrible steamship disaster occurred in the gulf today. The story goes that the Beaver Line steamer Lake Ontario, Capt. Campbell, which left here Wednesday for Liverpool with a list of cabin passengers, including many of the leading citizens of this city, has gone down with all hands. From the last reports of the vessel received here she should have been in the neighborhood of Anticosti today, and as it is known that a terrible storm has been raging on the gulf for several days the worst is anticipated. The rumor of the disaster seems well authenticated. The steamship Lake Ontario was a ship of 2,933 tons, and was built at Sunderland in 1887. She was owned by the Canada Shipping Company (limited).

DIDN'T LIKE KELLY'S SPEECH.

The Kansas Congressman Creates a Decided Sensation at Fort Smith, Ark.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 30.—The women of Fort Smith, both wives and daughters of Federals and Confederates, were out in large numbers today laden with flowers with which, as usual, to decorate the graves of the heroic dead who are buried in the National cemetery, irrespective of the side on which they fought. Thomas H. Barnes, a lawyer of this city, was orator of the day. He made a patriotic speech. After he had finished speaking Mr. Kelly of Kansas was introduced. Among other things he said in substance:



CONGRESSMAN KELLY.

The State of Arkansas is in disrepute. Comrades Benjamin and Clayton were assassinated in this State because they were loyal to the flag of their country. The eyes of the entire country are upon Arkansas.

He said his State Legislature had passed resolutions denouncing Arkansas, and calling upon the National Government to protect its people even if it had to put it under martial law, and then continued:

I am a Congressman, and, comrades, I will see that you are protected if my influence and power can effect it, even if we have to resort to martial law.

The indignation of the citizens at this speech culminated in a large meeting at the court-house at 4 p. m. It was composed of both Republicans and Democrats, and resolutions were reported by a committee composed of two Republicans and one Democrat, two of whom were Federal soldiers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. J. P. Grady, a Republican and ex-Federal soldier and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, was called to the chair, when these resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Mr. Kelly of Kansas, an entire stranger, has this day disgraced alike the Republican party and insulted our people by desecrating the graves of our National dead in a bitter partisan speech, denouncing the people of Arkansas as a lawless people and incapable of self-government, and threatening them with his influence as member of Congress to put the State under martial law; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Kelly has a son living in this city who is part owner of the Republican paper of Fort Smith, and who knows, unless he is non compos mentis, that such charges and insinuations are false, and that the laws of Arkansas are as rigidly enforced as those of any State of this Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of Democrats and Republicans, denounce the speech of Mr. Kelly as not only false, but upon such a sacred occasion in a taste that could, it is to be hoped, emanate from no part of the civilized country except from a State whose Legislature made such a disgraceful show of itself in the resolution of which Mr. Kelly boasted so largely today.

Resolved, That we hereby tender the Hon. Thomas H. Barnes of this city, a well known Republican, our high appreciation of his patriotic address, in which he distinguished himself in contrast with that of Mr. Kelly.

MORE WEATHER ON THE WAY HERE.

Yesterday's Rain and Blow a Foretaste of What We Are to Get.

A wave of depression hung over the lake region yesterday. Wind and rain, with a little sleet, combined to make Decoration-Day dreary and melancholy. "And," says the Signal Service man, "there is more of it to come. Chicago," said he last evening as he lubricated his anemometer, "is experiencing a series of late spring storms. We've just passed through the outer edge of a low pressure region. It started this morning in the vicinity of Springfield, Mo., has been moving northeasterly at the rate of forty miles an hour, and is now frisking merrily amid the Thousand Isles of the St. Lawrence, whence it will lose itself in the north waters of the Atlantic."

"Glad to hear that this is the tail end of this weather——"

"Yes, but we'll get more of it."

"What's that?"

"There is a low pressure barometer all through the West. It's moving rapidly from the Rockies to the lakes, and we'll have another spell before Saturday night. The movement of this low pressure area is exceedingly rapid. It's coming again from the Northwest. At Assiniboine the barometer has fallen from 30 inches to 29.64 in six hours. At Cheyenne it was 30.20 this morning. Tonight it is only 29.80, and at North Platte it dropped from 30.22 to 30 in four hours. This means more rain, more cold, possibly more wind. It hasn't got quite far enough, however, to tell accurately. But we'll get it.

"Yesterday's wind and rain storm in Chicago stands almost unparalleled for this time of the year. At 7 a. m. the wind was blowing thirty miles an hour; at 10 a. m. it had increased to thirty-six. This rate was kept up all day. Once or twice a gust brought it up to forty miles, and at 9 p. m. it was blowing steadily at thirty-eight miles an hour. During the day .06 inches of rain fell. The precipitation was general through the Lake Region. At Detroit it was one inch and at Port Huron 1.5 inches. In Springfield for the last twenty-four hours the fall was 2.04 inches, and 1.5 at Keokuk. The storm extended from Springfield and Southwestern Missouri clear through and into Upper Canada. It is a particularly severe storm for this time of the year, and it is so cold because the wind comes from the northeast and northwest."

"How cold was it during the day?"

"The minimum was 38°—a cold temperature for this date. The weather will remain unsettled for a few days more, and then I think we'll have a genuine taste of summer."

The barometer in this city yesterday registered 30.04 at 7 a. m., 30.02 at 2 p. m., and 30 at 7 p. m.

Saloonkeepers to Protect Themselves.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—[Special.]—One result of the local Brewer Trust formed here last month developed today in a movement on the part of saloonkeepers to start an independent brewery. It seems that as soon as the combination was effected the soliciting agents were dropped by the trust and the price of beer was increased. This left 3,000 saloons at the mercy of the combine. The saloonkeepers held a meeting and resolved to construct an independent brewery, and the stock is now being subscribed.

Iron Deposits Found in Oklahoma.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—Dispatches from Oklahoma report the finding of rich iron mines within a short distance of Guthrie. The ore is said to be fine and probably contains 65 per cent of iron. A shaft will be sunk at once and a thorough examination of the deposit made.

SAYS SHE SAW DR. CRONIN

ANNIE MURPHY STILL ADHERES TO HER STREET CAR STORY.

The Young Woman Insists That She Could Not Have Been Mistaken—She Declares That She Is Not Superstitious and Asserts That She Is Free from Any Fears—False Impression Conveyed by Long—Starkey's Mysterious Visitors from Chicago.

Charles Long, who interviewed Dr. Cronin six days after the doctor's murder, is in Toronto. William J. Starkey, who entertained Dr. Cronin at his house the seventh day, is back in Toronto after a short absence. William Dwyer, the cable-car conductor who directed Dr. Cronin to the Union Depot two hours subsequent to his death, is also in Toronto, having fled thither the day following the discovery of Dr. Cronin's body. Of the four witnesses who saw Dr. Cronin alive after death—positively saw him, without chance of mistake—a woman alone remains to face the public. Miss Annie Murphy, the daughter of Thomas Murphy, the dead man's enemy and a relative of Detective Coughlin, is still at hand. She was the first to testify to Dr. Cronin's safe existence. She saw him on Conductor Dwyer's car at Division and Clark streets, near his office in the Windsor Theatre Block, and she is the last in the field. But, as a matter of precaution in case she should by some remote contingency determine to join the band of clairvoyants in Toronto, a TRIBUNE reporter interviewed her yesterday.

"Is this the Miss Murphy who saw Dr. Cronin after his death?" asked the reporter of a pretty folio clerk in the County Recorder's office.

"Yes," was the answer. The speaker's face was that of a typical heroine of Irish serio-comedy—bright complexion, the bluest of eyes, and blonde hair. Could she be the heroine, also, of the conspiracy?

SAW EITHER CRONIN OR HIS GHOST.

"I saw either Dr. Cronin or his ghost," she added.

"Might it not have been a case of mistaken identity?"

Miss Murphy looked for a moment as though she would like to admit that it might have been. But could a heroine retreat? And would such an admission not conflict with her previous positiveness?

"No," she answered.

It is remarkable that each of the four persons who saw Dr. Cronin makes the same assertion. They could not have been mistaken. The indubitably contradictory evidence of the recovered body counts for nothing with them. Critics of human nature say that persons who had honestly thought they had seen him would act differently.

"Why," such persons would say, assert the critics, "we are astounded! We were confident it was he. But the finding of the body proves we were wrong. Of course it was a case of mistaken identity."

But not so with these four. They stick it out. But may there not be some cases in which the rule that a lie well adhered to is better than the truth fails to hold?

SHE HAS NO FEARS.

"Miss Murphy, do you believe in ghosts?"

"I am not superstitious."

"And are you not afraid of an indictment as an accessory after the murder for throwing the officers of the law off the track?"

"If everyone whose name has been implicated in this case were as little troubled with fear as I it would be better for him," said Miss Murphy with significance, giving her head a defiant little toss.

"Then you do not expect to go to Toronto?"

"Why should I?"

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Alexander Sullivan?"

"Yes. But I am acquainted with a number of the prominent Irish leaders."

"You are? How does that come about?"

"I recite Irish patriotic pieces at their literary meetings."

"Are these literary meetings disguises for Clan-na-Gael gatherings, like the Washington Literary Society to which P. O. Sullivan belonged?"

"I don't know any society named Clan-na-Gael."

"The United Brotherhood, then?"

"I decline to be interviewed."

"Is your father a member of the United Brotherhood?"

"You will have to see him for an answer to any question about him."

Miss Murphy was becoming restive. The reporter feared that, like a real heroine, she might make a sudden exit. But the janitor of the Recorder's office, in the nick of time, drew a table across the passageway, and she was caught for a moment longer.

THE MATTER OF RELATIONSHIP.

"Are you related to James M. Purcell, the stenographer in the State's Attorney's office?" the captive was asked. Mr. Purcell is taking the testimony of the witnesses in this important case.

Miss Murphy hesitated.

"Yes," she finally said.

"How?"

"Cousins—but only distant."

"Explain the relation—just how it is."

"I won't do it. I decline to be interviewed."

The heroine was as obdurate as any heroine could be. The janitor pulled aside the table, and she made her escape. The swish of her dress as she left the room sounded as if it might have caught the spirit of her rendition of the "Charge at Fontenoy" before a camp of the Clan-na-Gael.

Miss Murphy was the first person to announce definitely that Dr. Cronin was alive after his murder. Charles Long was the last. The discovery of the body roughly stopped the further progress of the program. That the program had not reached an end is evident. While out driving with a TRIBUNE reporter in Toronto last Saturday Long said:

"People all say now that I acted the fool. But wouldn't it have been a big thing for me if Cronin's body had not been found and in the course of a reasonable time he had turned up in France?"

Long had made Dr. Cronin say in one of his fictitious interviews:

"I am going to France."

And if the body had not been found reports would have reached this country in the course of a fortnight heralding the dead man's arrival in Paris! Preparations had already been made for the reports. They had been made in advance just as the trunk into which his body was placed was bought seventy-two days before it was used!

LONG'S CHICAGO CAREER.

While in Chicago Charles Long, the Toronto reporter, represented around the Criminal Courts which he frequented that he was connected with THE TRIBUNE. He has circulated the same impression in Toronto. He was never connected with THE TRIBUNE and never had an assignment from it.

"I understood that Long was on THE TRIBUNE while he was here," said Lawyer Frank W. Walker yesterday. "I can't say that he ever told me so, but that was certainly my impression. During the Bush murder case Mr. Furthmann and I invited him to dinner. He had been attending the case every day, taking notes. Some time afterwards he invited us to dine with him somewhere on Dearborn avenue. He seemed to be nicely fixed up then."

Long cultivated a number of acquaintances on the strength of his supposed connection with THE TRIBUNE. From many he borrowed money.

"But I had no idea that he had any hand in Irish societies here," said Mr. Walker. "It is a surprise to me to learn that he was even a member of the Royal League and Royal Arcanum. I know nothing more of his life here than an acquaintance about the courts would give me."

STARKEY'S CHICAGO FRIENDS.

"Maj." Sampson and the "Dean Brothers" Frequent Visitors to Him at Toronto.

That William J. Starkey had a hand in Charles Long's bogus Toronto interviews no one familiar with the history of the men and their relations to each other, to Dr. Cronin, and to his enemies any longer doubts. But the investigation prosecuted by THE TRIBUNE in Toronto developed a connected series of facts which indicate that Starkey may have had more to do with the case than merely supplying the cue for Long's dispatches. Starkey's hurried departure from Toronto May 5, the day following Dr. Cronin's removal, his secret visit to New York, his return home immediately after the finding of the body, remain yet unexplained. The points at which he stopped, the persons he met during his month's absence from Toronto, are equally involved in mystery.

The name of "Maj." Sampson, the professional shell-roller, formerly a pugilist, well known as a desperate character, has come out in the police investigations of the case on several occasions. He is reported to have voluntarily informed Mrs. Conklin that Detective Coughlin had offered him a sum of money to put Dr. Cronin out of the way. But his exact status in the case has not been determined.

As THE TRIBUNE reporter who was sent to Toronto reached Brampton, Ont., a small town twenty-five miles this side of Toronto, he was surprised to see "Maj." Sampson walk out of the telegraph office at the station. Knowing him, the reporter called him to the car and had a few minutes' talk with him, when Sampson excused himself and disappeared in the crowd gathered in the town to celebrate the Queen's birthday. The reporter found that he was expecting a telegram from Buffalo. This was Friday, May 24, and Starkey had that day telegraphed to Toronto that he was on his way home from New York. He would pass through Buffalo.

At the time the reporter left Chicago the name of "Maj." Sampson had not been mentioned in connection with the Cronin case, and the reporter thought no more of the meeting than to be surprised that the "Major" should be in Canada.

"MAJ." SAMPSON A CONFIDENTIAL VISITOR.

After reaching Toronto, however, it was learned that "Maj." Sampson had been a frequent visitor to Starkey. The visits had begun last fall, shortly after the payment of $8,000 to Starkey at Windsor by one of the Clan-na-Gael chiefs accused of crookedness by Dr. Cronin. The last visit had been made only two weeks prior to Dr. Cronin's disappearance.

But Sampson was not Starkey's only visitor. He was always accompanied by two other men. These men went under the name of "Dean" during their stay in Toronto and passed as brothers. They were recognized by a former practitioner in the Chicago Criminal Court as men of the same stripe as Sampson. This gentleman knew them to be residents of Chicago. The three visited Toronto for no other purpose, so far as Starkey's acquaintances could see, than to confer with him. They met no one else on any business. But they always met Starkey and held long talks with him at some resort where their conversation could be confidential. Starkey did not disclose to his customary associates the business on which his three visitors so frequently sought him.

A description of the "Dean" brothers was furnished the reporter. One was about six feet tall and of rather slender build. His hair and deeply-set eyes were dark, as was a slight mustache he wore. At his last visit he had on a Prince Albert coat, the binding of which was becoming slick and threadbare. The other was not over five feet five inches. His complexion, with hair and eyes, was similar to his brother's. A mark by which he could be readily recognized was a scar under the left eye. The flesh under his eyes was inclined to puff. He usually wore a sack suit. To an ordinary observer they would give the impression of being workmen at some trade.

"Maj." Sampson is well known. At Brampton he wore a dark sack business suit, with a lead-gray spring overcoat and black derby. His nose is an aggressive feature of his face, arching at the end like the point of a sickle and almost as sharp. He has chestnut hair, close cropped, and blue or gray eyes. A half smile usually plays about his eyes, but his mouth is always firmly set. The prominent expression of his face is one of careless daring.

NOT THE LIVERY STABLE MEN.

The name "Dean" being that of the livery stable men whose wagon hauled the trunk containing Dr. Cronin's body through Lake View, the reporter called at the stable on Webster avenue, near Lincoln avenue, yesterday afternoon. C. Dean, who runs the stable, has a brother living a short distance out in the country. Mr. Dean, who might answer the description of the taller of Starkey's two visitors but for a full beard, asserts that his brother has no scar under his left eye. His son and nephew, who work at the stable, fit neither description. The three Deans at the stable say they are not Irishmen, belong to no secret societies, have never been in Toronto, and know nothing of the Cronin case other than has already been told in connection with their wagon.

Who, then, are the "Dean" brothers whose visits to Starkey in conjunction with "Maj." Sampson may require an explanation, when no clew, however unpromising, can be disregarded? To Starkey was intrusted the "Wilson case." His discretion has been tried. His main business as a lawyer was the delicate work of bribing juries.

"Starkey is a nervy man," was the judgment of his familiars. He knew Dr. Cronin's history and characteristics better than any other man. He was his personal enemy. He was a member of the Clan-na-Gael. He was familiar with the local situation—the lay of the land. He had the shrewdness of the sharper elements of his profession.

Of Course He Denies It.

TORONTO, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—W. J. Starkey, the Chicago lawyer whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Cronin tragedy, and who is accused of having connived with Long to have it reported that the missing doctor was seen in Toronto, arrived in town yesterday from New York, where he claims to have been for a month past. Of course, he denies any connection with the conspiracy.

They Couldn't Find the Hotel.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 30.—[Special.]—Two traveling-men were in the Village of Mendon, Ill., last night. After finishing their business with the merchants they started for the village hotel, four or five blocks away. A terrible wind storm came up and they were unable to keep the sidewalk. The night was pitch dark, and they could not see each other. One took hold of the other's coattail and they tried to find the hotel. When morning broke they found themselves in a cornfield. They had walked through the town and past the hotel without knowing it.

Applying the Madstone.

MILAN, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—Louis Craven, aged 18 years, living one mile south of here, was bitten in the hand Sunday by a dog supposed to have been affected with hydrophobia. The dog was killed after having bitten a number of animals. E. D. Tanner, a business-man of this place, volunteered to go to Kentucky and get a madstone. The stone was applied and stuck to the wounded hand for two hours. Another trial was made today, but the stone failed to adhere. The mystic stone is clear as crystal, rough and irregular, and weighs about three ounces.

ICEMAN SULLIVAN TALKS.

HE MAKES FURTHER IMPORTANT ADMISSIONS TO SCHAACK.

The Prisoner Sends for the Police Officer and Gives Him Some Information About the North Side Clan-na-Gael Camp—An Organization That Was Run for the Personal Profit of a Few Leading Spirits—Irish Society Funds.

Wednesday afternoon Pat O. Sullivan, the iceman, sent for Capt. Schaack. The Captain did not immediately respond to Sullivan's message. He had an interview with another person that afternoon. Yesterday, however, he went to see Sullivan. The indicted prisoner seemed to be a little disturbed at Schaack's indifference to his message. He resented it by assuming a stubbornly silent attitude. Schaack did not press him at first. He asked what Sullivan wanted of him. Sullivan said he wanted to correct some statements made in the interview Monday with the Lake View police officials. The corrections were immaterial and were promptly made by Schaack, who was about to depart when Sullivan asked for a further interview. Schaack consented. Sullivan then made some further admissions. They shed some new light on the crime. But it must not be understood that Sullivan's statement is yet complete. Far from it. His admissions were by way of explanation of his statement. But, like most cunning men, he overreached himself. He "gave away" some of the secrets of his camp or group. He mentioned the names of some of his associates in the North Side camp. This was just what Schaack was after. He has another informant as to the proceedings of the North Side group. Sullivan's somewhat fragmentary statement helped him out.

ONE WHO SOUGHT POWER.

Schaack interviewed his other informant Wednesday evening and got much from him. It all tended to locate the conspiracy among the members of the North Side group. The leading spirit in the conspiracy, however, was not a member of the camp or group. He professes not to be a member of any. This profession is false. He was a member of a South Side camp or group. When he first sought admission to the society he was proposed in the North Side camp. He was black-balled because of his antecedents. Four weeks after, contrary to the rules of the order, he was proposed and admitted to membership in a South Side group. He was sworn a member of the society while he was in involuntary seclusion.

"Ever since he became a member," said a Clan-na-Gael man yesterday, "a blight has seemed to come over the actions of Irish organizations in America."

This man told the reason of the blight, and in doing so furnished some clews leading right up to the murder. He said: "No sooner was this conspirator made a member of the Clan-na-Gael, contrary to its rules, and in a place where reputable men are seldom found, than he began to plot and plan for personal ends. One of these was his release from the involuntary seclusion. He was hardly at liberty before he aspired to leadership. In order to carry out his design the Clan-na-Gael camps were packed with his partisans. Those who aided him on a trying occasion became conspicuous members.

Then it was aimed to get serviceable men into the organization. Policemen, car conductors, and bartenders were proposed as members. Why was this? The conspirator referred to aimed at power and influence. The knowledge which policemen, bartenders, and conductors obtained in their callings was useful to him. "Get a man into your power," was one of the mottoes of the wily person, "and you can use him."

Many Irishmen are especially indiscreet. The bartender, the policeman, or the street-car conductor are witnesses of those indiscretions. As members of an organization they would be likely to report to the leading spirit of the organization through the lieutenants, who were always carefully chosen. This is how the conspirator came to have influence in politics. He was organizer and director of a corps of spies and tools.

WORKING THEIR OWN GAME.

He became a power in local politics, or was considered a power, which was the same thing to him. And yet at no time did his organized following amount to much. It is doubtful whether there are today in Chicago 500 members of the Clan-na-Gael in good standing, and half of these have recently joined in order "to down the conspirator." But his following, such as it was, was serviceable and able to multiply itself. The members were able to obtain positions in the Police Department through the aid of politicians; as street-car conductors through the influence of Aldermen. Bartenders who aspired to be saloonkeepers of course sought admission to the society. In this way a more respectable class of members were driven out or ceased to be active members.

The control of the camps or groups fell into the hands of the bartenders, street-car conductors, and detectives. It is undoubted that two-thirds of the members of the North Side group were of those occupations. The Pat Sullivans, Whalens, Coughlins, and Dwyers were the most numerous in the organization. They controlled and ran things. They planned, and plotted, and did things as they liked. The detective Coughlin was one of the principal officers. A cheap lawyer was chief officer. Coughlin's friend and detective partner, Mike Whalen, was a leading member. Whalen at first denied this. He told the Mayor and Superintendent Hubbard that he belonged to no Irish organization. Subsequently he corrected himself, and said he was a member of the Land League. There was method in all this. The miserable miscreants of the groups who first ruined the Land League, and then brought discredit on it by hitching on their murder societies, always parade in public as land-leaguers. In the midnight groups they are patriots of the Invincible and Anarchistic order.

WHALEN A CLAN-NA-GAEL MAN.

But to return to Mike Whalen. He admitted yesterday to the Mayor and Superintendent Hubbard that he was a member of the North Side Clan-na-Gael camp or group. The main point of his admission is that it establishes the connection between Pat O. Sullivan and Dan Coughlin more completely than ever before. It will probably be shown that Dwyer, the street-car conductor, who has taken his departure for Canada, is also a member of the North Side group. It is certain that the father of the young woman who identified Dr. Cronin on the lonely night car May 4, and whose story tallied so exactly with that of Conductor Dwyer, is a member of the North Side camp.

The police authorities are now directing all their energies to getting a list of the members of this camp. It ought to be easy to obtain. There are printed lists of members. The Secretary is well known. So is the Senior Guardian or head centre. Some of the members are known to wish for the punishment of Dr. Cronin's murderers. No oath of secrecy can prevent their divulging what they know in order to vindicate the law. The authorities will obtain prompt assistance from them, despite the threats and menaces of the family group. All police investigations will now be directed towards a discovery of the methods of this group.

P. O. SULLIVAN'S PREMISES SEARCHED.

An Effort Made to Find Dr. Cronin's Clothing and Surgical Instruments.

A long consultation was held at the Lake View Station yesterday between Capt. Wing, Capt. Schaack, and Lieut. Schuettler, but its

tle of importance developed during the day. No more arrests will be made for a time at least. Ten men were sent to P. O. Sullivan's house and a thorough search of the place from cellar to garret was made in the hope of finding trace of Dr. Cronin's clothes or surgical instruments. The barn was also thoroughly ransacked, the flooring torn up, and the hay searched, but nothing was found.

"We are running down every clew that bears on the mystery," said Capt. Schaack yesterday. "Our best men are out and will be kept constantly at work so long as there is a thing to work on. Report reached us today that a blood-stained shovel had been found near the manhole at Fifty-ninth street, where the body was found. We sent detectives out to investigate but there was nothing in the report."

"Have Dr. Cronin's clothes been found yet?"

"No."

"Or his surgical case?"

"Nothing." The Captain was silent for a moment and then added: "These so-called 'friends' of Dr. Cronin who were so ready to come out with information the moment the doctor's body was found — why don't they come now? What are they waiting for? Don't they see that the more delay they make the more difficult our work becomes? I tell you it's a hard case!"

A police Lieutenant attached to the Central Detail dropped into a restaurant on Randolph street yesterday afternoon, and in conversation with some of his friends stated that Dr. Cronin's clothing had been found and taken to the Central Station.

Chief Hubbard took a vacation yesterday so far as the Cronin case was concerned. When he returned from the Haymarket Monument unveiling and the Memorial-Day parade he said that there were no new developments so far as he knew.

"Were Dr. Cronin's clothes found?" he was asked.

"If they were it has not been reported to me," was the reply.

EXPENDITURES OF SOCIETY FUNDS.

Why an Examination of the Traders' Bank's Books Is Desired.

Mortimer Scanlan and other friends of the late Dr. Cronin were indignant yesterday concerning a sensational statement telegraphed from this city to the effect that Mr. Scanlan and others had communicated to the State's Attorney information that a certain Irishman of this city had obtained $100,000 of Land League funds from Patrick Egan by threats, and had applied it to his own personal use. Mr. Scanlan and others associated with him think that these stories trying to make it appear that Dr. Cronin's murder is in some way connected with the Land League is a part of the conspiracy of which the Toronto dispatches were a part.

Dr. Cronin never made any charge concerning the misuse of the National or Land League funds. Those who attached their murder societies to the Land League in Philadelphia in 1883 did enough mischief without stealing the funds. They crippled the organization. It has now only a flickering existence.

As has been stated several times in The Tribune, Dr. Cronin's charges against those who are suspected of having instigated his murder are misappropriation of the Clan-na-Gael or secret society funds and the sending of men to England on dynamite missions and at the same time betraying them to the British authorities for the purpose of covering up the traces of theft.

The fund which Byron L. Smith was called on to explain is supposed to be an Irish secret society fund. It was deposited in the Traders' Bank in the fall of 1882, after the Clan-na-Gael convention. It was placed to the personal credit of a member of the triangle resident in Chicago at that time. It was drawn out for the payment of personal debts and the promotion of the personal ends of the Chicago man. Mr. Smith was asked to permit the examination of the books of the defunct bank to establish the truth of the charges made in reference to this account, which was originally $82,000, and which all told exceeded double that amount. Mr. Smith has refused to assist the State's Attorney without an order of the court. This will probably be applied for. But it should be stated in reference to Mr. Scanlan that he has never urged on the State's Attorney any inquiry about this fund. He is leaving the direction in these matters to the Cronin committee.

At the same time it should be stated that the Cronin committee will insist on seeing the books, with a view to collecting evidence as to the disposition of the fund.

SUDDEN ACCESS OF WEALTH.

The man who made the deposit was, before he was elected a member of the Clan-na-Gael committee, as poor as the proverbial church mouse. He was, in fact, deeply in debt. He is a man of expensive tastes and habits. A few years before he became a member of the triangle he went through bankruptcy, scheduling indebtedness amounting to $27,000. Some of what he called his debts of honor were not scheduled. They amounted to $12,000. The same man got into a serious trouble here. A fund was subscribed to get him out of his difficulty. After the Clan-na-Gael convention of 1882 this person began to pay the debts from which he was relieved by the bankrupt court—his so-called debts of honor and also the amounts subscribed to get him out of trouble. He not only insisted on paying the principal of those debts. He insisted on paying them with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. The subscribers in most instances at first refused to accept either principal or interest, but the man insisted. There are at least fifty persons living in Chicago and vicinity who received back their contributions with the interest as above stated. All these payments, and the payments of the debts of honor, and the debts outlawed by bankruptcy proceedings, were paid off within six months after the appointment of the man as dictator of the Clan-na-Gael. These payments aroused the suspicion of members. Charges were freely made that the man was using Irish secret society funds. This charge was made in a camp of Clan-na-Gael which used to meet at Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. The man who made them was put on trial for treason. He was an old member and high in the confidence of the Eastern leaders. He was accorded a hearing before the trial committee. He demanded that the books and accounts of the man be examined.

AN INVESTIGATION.

A committee was appointed for this purpose. It was headed by a priest who, in violation of his ordination vow, was a member of the organization. The priest examined the accounts of the man, or pretended he examined them. He reported that the man, who was then a struggling lawyer, was making over $50,000 a year in private speculation, and was amply able to pay all the bills that he had paid without borrowing from the Irish secret society funds. The priest refused to give any explanation. The complaining member was expelled and posted as a traitor. The man whom he had accused explained to his friends on the outside that he made most of his money in cattle speculation in New Mexico. An investigation was set on foot through Stock-Yards firms. The explanation was found to be a falsehood.

Investigations of the accounts of the man who suddenly showed so much wealth were prevented for six years. Finally last summer, as already stated, a committee was appointed at the convention in Chicago, and which afterwards met at Buffalo, to investigate all the accounts of this man for six years. Dr. Cronin was a member of this committee. John F. Finerty was another, Judge McMahon of Rome, N. Y., was a third. The other members are not known to The Tribune at this time. The man under suspicion was asked to explain the expenditure of money by the triangle. The explanations were about as follows: $97,000 given to Dr. Gallagher, sent to London on a dynamite mission, arrested as soon as he landed and sentenced to imprisonment in England for the term of his natural life; $25,000 given to John Daly, another imprisoned dynamitard, and $25,000 given to Capt. Mackey Lomasney, sent to his death in London by one of the conspirators in whom he trusted. It was easy enough to charge up all amounts to those men whose mouths were closed by the British authorities, who had been kindly apprised of their dynamite intentions an hour after they had sailed from New York.

A FARCICAL TRIAL.

But how about that heavy expenditure of the Chicago triangler? The Chicago priest who was appointed the committee to examine the triangler's books in 1883, on the occasion of the Twenty-second street trial, was put on the stand. He testified as he had reported to the Twenty-second street camp, and in favor of the triangler. Dr. Cronin was proceeding to cross-examine him. He refused to be cross-examined. His simple word as a priest should be taken. He stood on his sacerdotal dignity, so to say. The trial was a farce. But the Chicago triangler was not acquitted. He was not convicted either. Mr. Finerty's vote, it is said, saved him.

The reports of the committee were to be presented to the convention of the Glan-na-Gael at Philadelphia Aug. 7 and 8, not July 7 and 8, as heretofore erroneously stated. Dr. Cronin and John Devoy had obtained evidence showing that the statements made as to the payments to Dr. Gallagher were false; also that the Chicago priest's explanation was without basis of fact. Things were looking gloomy for the triangle men. Cronin was unpurchasable and fearless. Why should he not be removed? Was it any greater crime to murder a doctor in Chicago than to send a Brooklyn doctor to England on a mission of murder and then betray him into the hands of his enemies in order to cover up a defalcation?

The Cronin conspiracy and the revelations are interesting in a ghastly way.

Again the effort is being made to make it appear that Dr. Cronin was a British spy and was "removed" on that account. Alleged quotations from Le Caron's testimony have been put into circulation with this intention. In those quotations Le Caron is made to say that Dr. Cronin was a friend. The fact is that Le Caron's testimony shows that he was an enemy of Cronin and a friend of Cronin's enemies. Here is one abstract from the testimony:

> The witness (Le Caron) said he visited the Southern States in November, 1885, with a letter from Egan describing him as a most devoted friend of the Irish Nationalists. This testimony was greeted with laughter, in which the witness heartily joined. In one circular, the witness said, mention was made of the expulsion of Dr. Cronin for treason to Ireland and the violation of his oath of obligation. Beach was on the committee that tried Cronin.

Cronin's treason consisted in charging the misappropriation of funds by the Triangle. It appears that Le Caron was on the Trial Committee with Detective Coughlin, and voted with Coughlin on that occasion.

WHY WAS ANDRAE'S BOAT STOLEN?

A Theory That the Murderers Used the Craft to Board a Waiting Vessel.

When the body of Dr. Cronin was packed in the trunk at the Carlson cottage the trunk was locked and the key, afterwards found, was thrown away. None of the murderers cared to carry the key on his person. It was not then intended that the body should ever be taken from the trunk. It was intended to bury the body with the trunk, or sink them together in the lake; the odds and ends of evidence picked up by reporters and the police indicate the latter.

Might not the design have been to take the trunk to Frank Derock's boat-house above Lincoln Park, or to John Andrae's at the foot of Diversey street, in the corner of the park, secure a boat, and convey the load either to some friendly vessel, or dump it, after weighting it, from the skiff? But on reaching Fullerton and Clybourn avenues, after a circuitous route from the cottage, the murderers encountered two policemen, officers from the Lake View Station. Their fears were put on edge. They continued, however, to drive east on Fullerton avenue in the direction of the park and the two boat-houses. At Halsted street they encountered another policeman. Their fears were aggravated. At Clark street they met another.

Now alarmed, they determined to dispose of their victim in the quickest possible way. They drove rapidly north, struck Evanston avenue, and selected the catch-basin at Fifty-ninth street—the most lonely corner they had come to—as the place of deposit. They attempted to dump the trunk in the basin. The basin was too narrow to admit it. They had thrown away the key to the trunk and were forced to kick the lock loose, as the marks on the trunk show. The body removed and cast into the basin, they set out on their return. But they still had the trunk and must get rid of it. With shrewdness enough for the emergency they brought the trunk with them as far as Sulzer street and then threw it out.

They were now free to depart from the scene of the crime. What was their course? Frank Derock testifies that he caught three men trying to steal one of his boats at about 3:30 o'clock that Sunday morning and prevented them. When John Andreas awoke one of his boats was gone. It has not been found. Though he sent his son immediately on the discovery of the loss as far south along the lake shore as Chicago avenue, though the boat has been accurately described in the press, and though it has been systematically hunted for by the police, it has not been found.

If the men used it to reach a friendly vessel in waiting for them its continued absence would be accounted for. It could have been towed to a distance and dropped.

Thus the men who performed the direct work of the murder might have themselves escaped without having had the resolution to carry out their original program of taking the trunk and body with them to a place at which they might dispose of it with certainty that it could never be found.

If such should turn out to have been the design, such the mode of the escape, a resourceful accomplice across the Canadian border to aid in their flight would be invaluable. Where was Starkey during the week succeeding the murder? He was not in Toronto. Where, again, has he been since his second departure after giving Long the cue for the bogus interviews?

Is it altogether impossible that the police may gain additional light by working more thoroughly the Starkey end of the case?

Egan Denies the Story.

New York, May 30.—[Special.]—Patrick Egan, the new Minister to Chili and Irish leader, is back again in New York. He sails for his post of duty Saturday. A reporter accosted him tonight in the corridor of his hotel and asked him what he thought of the Cronin case.

"I have nothing to say about it," he said, "for I know nothing about it except what I have read in the newspapers."

The reporter asked Mr. Egan about the story telegraphed here the other day from Chicago, which stated that a few years ago, when Mr. Egan was an exile in Paris, a certain man went to him and asked for $100,000 to be paid out of the Irish fund.

"That story was started by a man here in New York," said Mr. Egan. "There is nothing in it. It was exploded long ago."

Looked for Cronian's Record in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 30.—[Special.]—A sensational story is published in an afternoon paper here alleging that one of the prominent Irish-Americans in the Cronin case and some of his friends were in this city one year ago looking up Dr. Cronin's record. The story goes that he came here just prior to the Democratic convention and engaged rooms at a hotel as a Chicago newspaper man. An investigation was then begun and continued for two weeks. The article alleges that Matthew Dougherty, the grocer for whom Cronin worked when he first came here, J. C. Richardson, Dr. O'Reilly, and others were questioned about him.

THE AIR FILLED WITH RED PEPPER.

Banquet of a Young Ladies' Society of Madison University Broken Up.

Madison, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—There is a big row in the University of Wisconsin, and several students will be expelled. A large reception was given last night by the young ladies of the Delta Gama Society in honor of the visiting delegates to the National convention now in session here. The reception was given in Library Hall, at the State University, and was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. In the late hours of the evening a commotion was caused by a violent epidemic of sneezing, caused by the injection through a hole in the ceiling of a large quantity of cayenne pepper. Many ladies were taken sick and had to leave the building. Then the funny part of the business began. The police were called, and, reinforced by youths in dress suits and dignified professors, started for the roof to capture the miscreants. In the tussle that ensued one professor stepped through the ceiling, another was knocked down and beaten, and another received a charge of pepper in his eyes. Several prominent non-fraternity students are charged with complicity. Two suspensions have been made, and further developments are anxiously awaited.

Killed by the Lightning.

Corydon, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—While Eph Kessner was returning from Leavenworth to his home in this county yesterday afternoon lightning struck his wagon, in which were seated five persons besides himself, instantly killing his wife and so severely shocking a lady named Cline that she has become insane. All the others were more or less injured. The wagon was shattered and one of the horses was killed.

AT THE GRAVES OF HEROES

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS STREWN LAVISHLY BY LOVING HANDS.

President Harrison Reviews the Veterans in Line in Brooklyn—Gov. Hill and Vice-President Morton View the Parade in New York—Ceremonies at Grant's Tomb in Riverside Park—Unveiling of the Monument to Sheridan at Washington—Floral Tributes on Every Grave.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 30.—Joseph F. Knapp and Brooklyn again had the Chief Magistrate for their guest today, and 1,200 of the people of the city, chosen mainly from the list of people invited to the reception of President Cleveland at the same place a year ago today, passed through the parlors of Mr. Knapp's house and met President Harrison in the art gallery between 9:30 and 10:30 this morning. The President arrived last evening and slept at the residence of Mr. Knapp, Bedford avenue and Ross street.

At 8:30 this morning breakfast was served at the home of E. C. Wallace, whose wife is the daughter of Mr. Knapp. The Wallace residence is connected with the paternal mansion by a conservatory, and during breakfast and the formal reception following it a band played patriotic airs on a platform erected for the purpose in the front door yard. The morning opened with a fine mist, but it did not deter thousands of people from gathering in the neighborhood. Thirty-five policemen were kept busy in keeping back the crowd. U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., 140 strong, were drawn up before the house. The breakfast party consisted of President Harrison, Private Secretary Halford, Congressman William C. Wallace, J. S. T. Stanahan, Henry C. Bowen, E. C. Wallace, Mayor Chapin, and St. Clair McKelton. After breakfast the party passed through the crowded drawing-room to the art gallery, escorted by Police Commissioner Bell and Dr. Daniel Simmons of the Reception Committee and Post Commander Calvert and S. H. Frankenburg of U. S. Grant Post 327, G. A. R. Meantime Secretary Tracy, Mrs. Tracy, and their daughter, Mrs. Wilmerding; Russell B. Harrison, Assistant Secretary Bacheller of the Treasury Department, and Mrs. De Witt Talmage had arrived to assist in the reception. The formal reception consumed an hour.

Post Commander Calvert of Grant Post pinned a Grand Army badge upon the lapel of the President's coat and received a graceful acknowledgment from Mr. Harrison, while Secretary Tracy was similarly honored.

After the reception at 11:30 the Presidential party were driven to the reviewing stand at Washington Park in four open carriages, the mist having cleared away and a warm sun lifting the moisture from the earth. The first carriage was occupied by President Harrison and Police Commissioner James D. Bell. Secretary Tracy, Mayor Chapin, Secretary Halford, and Dr. Daniel Simmons were accommodated in the second; Joseph F. Knapp, Congressman Wallace, Russell Harrison, and Gen. Bacheller took the third; and the fourth contained the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, St. Clair McKelton, and two other gentlemen.

The reappearance of President Harrison was the signal for tremendous cheers from the crowds in the streets and avenues, while the residences of the neighborhood were brilliant in streaming bunting, Secretary Tracy being honored at the Knapp mansion by the Union Jack.

The band on the balcony started up "Hail to the Chief," and the Presidential party, with U. S. Grant Post as escort, were driven down Bedford avenue between the lines of paraders, each band in turn playing this stirring air as the President's carriage passed. The party went directly to the reviewing stand at Washington Park, and then the line of march was taken up and passed in review before the stand, each division saluting the President and receiving his bow in return.

The parade was led by a squad of mounted police. Then came Grand Marshal Knight and his staff, followed by the parade, with Alonzo Walton of the First New York Volunteers at its head in the same uniform which he wore during the war.

After the parade of nearly 15,000 men had passed the reviewing stand the Presidential party reëntered their carriages and were escorted to the Brooklyn Bridge by U. S. Grant Post and the Twenty-third Regiment, the Post going to Riverside Park to decorate the tomb of Grant, while the Presidential party went direct to Jersey City, where they took the 3:45 train for Washington.

VETERANS PARADE IN NEW YORK.

Gov. Hill and Vice-President Morton Review the Procession—At Grant's Tomb.

New York, May 30.—All the public buildings displayed their flags at half-mast, but there was a meagre display of bunting elsewhere except at the hotels and newspaper offices. Even along the line of the march of the parade there had been no attempt at elaborate decoration. Points of vantage along the line were taken up by sightseers at an early hour and the reviewing stands were well filled before the parade started from Fifty-eighth street. The line of march was a short one—down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street and thence to Broadway and around Union Square. The most elaborate feature of the decorations was noticeable at Union Square, where the Lincoln statue was beautifully adorned. Around the base and within the railings verbanas, geraniums, and flowering plants were massed in a solid bank; the pedestal was covered with bunches of flowers, laurel leaves, and green vines, with insignia of war traced in flowers. The Washington statue was also beautifully decorated, and the Seventh Regiment monument in the west drive in Central Park was a great centre of attraction to lovers of flowers as tributes to the patriotic dead.

The procession started promptly at 9 o'clock, headed by Gen. O. O. Howard with a battalion of marines and soldiers.

The parade was reviewed by Gov. Hill, Vice-President Morton, and Mayor Grant. After the parade the members of the Grand Army of the Republic went to the various cemeteries and decorated the graves of their dead comrades.

U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., arranged the memorial services today as heretofore at Gen. Grant's tomb in Riverside Park. At the entrance to the tomb a floral arch was erected bearing the inscription, "Enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen." Above that was a shield with the National colors, also of flowers, and this was surmounted by a floral cross with the Grand Army motto, "F. C. L." The interior of the tomb was a mass of flowers and evergreens so great as to completely hide the casket. Chang Yen Hoom, the Chinese Plenipotentiary at Washington, sent a floral device bearing his name. Meade Post No. 1, of Philadelphia, sent a fine imitation of the Liberty Bell in flowers, and many other organizations also sent floral contributions. On the left side of the tomb a platform was erected on which the exercises were held. About 5,000 people surrounded and occupied the inclosure in front of it.

Commander George A. Price delivered a short speech and then a band played Chopin's Funeral March. Chaplain-in-Chief Anderson offered prayer, and the Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., LL. D., delivered the oration.

The Seventy-first Regiment fired a salute and the Chaplain, the Rev. Judson Gallagher, closed with prayer. The United States man-of-war Galena lay in the river below the tomb and fired five minute guns during the services and a salute of twenty-one guns at the close.

UNVEILING SHERIDAN'S MONUMENT.

Simple Ceremonies, During Which Flowers Are Strewn Upon the Grave.

Washington, D. C., May 30.—[Special.]—The ceremony connected with the unveiling of the monument erected over Gen. Sheridan's grave today was simple. There were no speeches or poems, only music and flowers. When the procession arrived at the grave the Marine Band marched to a spot on the hill a few feet below the monument. Inside the inclosure were members of the Grand Army of the Republic committees and of the Women's Relief Corps. The Loyal Legion Commandery of the District of Columbia, of which Gen. Sheridan was a member, was represented by the Commander, Senator Manderson; the Recorder, Maj. W. P. Huxford, U. S. A., and a committee composed of Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, Brig. Gens. B. C. Card and T. M. Vincent, Col. J. H. Gilman and Capt. J. A. Snyder of the army, Capt. Silas Casey and Chief Engineer Inch of the navy, Maj. W. A. Coulter, Capt. Thomas Wilson, and Lieuts. P. E. Chapin and A. C. Pearson of the volunteers. The floral tribute from the commandery placed on the grave was in the form of Gen. Sheridan's battle flag, of crimson immortelles and white carnations, with gilt staff resting on an easel of smilax and asparagus vines.

When the band had played a dirge Quartermaster Sergeant W. A. Bogia of the Old Guard pulled the rope that detached the fastenings, and the flags that covered the monument fell to the ground. Just at that moment the members of the Women's Relief Corps threw a shower of roses upon the grave. This ended the simple ceremony. Col. Michael Sheridan and a number of army officers witnessed the ceremony. Mrs. Sheridan, who is confined to her room by sickness, was unable to attend. Later in the day, however, after the unveiling ceremonies, the children of Gen. Sheridan visited the cemetery and added their flowers to the heap that had been thrown upon the gallant soldier's grave.

AT GEN. LOGAN'S TOMB.

Before the regular exercises in the Soldiers' Home grounds today a visit was made by the veterans to the granite mortuary chapel, where lie the remains of Gen. Logan. It is located near the entrance to the grounds and in front of the pavilion. The massive iron doors were swung wide open and loving hands placed flowers upon the casket. Maj. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Brady, George Logan of Cincinnati, Judge Matthews, the First Controller of the Treasury, and other relatives and friends of Gen. Logan were assisted by the members of the Logan Guard of Honor. The iron casket was covered with the American colors and upon it was placed a profusion of flowers. A bouquet was sent by President and Mrs. Harrison and a shield of red, white, and blue from the 103 members of the Illinois Legislature who voted for Gen. Logan when last elected a member of the Senate. The members of John A. Logan Camp Sons of Veterans under the command of the Captain, M. A. Skinner, and accompanied by Capt. Thomason, visited the tomb in a body and placed there a floral tribute. The interior of the chapel was made bright and fragrant with the flowers. Mrs. Logan, the widow of the deceased General, remembered the occasion and ordered from Europe, where she now is, flowers to be sent to the tomb. A delegation of the Logan Invincibles of Baltimore visited the tomb during the day. There were no funeral exercises.

The statues of Garfield and other dead leaders in the war were tastefully adorned with flowers and bunting, and there was a plentiful display of the National colors in all parts of the city. The procession to Arlington was the feature of the day. Several hundred old veterans, many carrying their muskets, and others bearing sticks capped with small flags, were escorted by the District National Guard in the march to the National Cemetery. To those who for years past have observed the ceremony there was something affecting in the rapidly shrinking lines, the whitening hair, and the halting gait of the old warriors. Nevertheless they made a pretty show as they straightened up in line and marched with gay briskness toward the home of the dead.

The Grand Army of the Republic had concentrated its efforts upon Arlington, and the ceremonies there were upon a larger scale than elsewhere. Attorney General Miller was the representative of the Administration at that place.

Gen. D. S. Alexander was the orator of the day, and the poem was delivered by Eugene F. Ware of Kansas. The invocation was made by Bishop Hurst, and appropriate music was rendered by the Marine Band and the Mozart Club, and a salute was fired by a battery of artillery.

A monument to Gen. Gabriel R. Paul was unveiled with an appropriate address by Chief Justice Charles Drake. At St. Matthew's Church mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock for the repose of the soul of the late Gen. Sheridan and for the soldiers who fell in battle.

OBSERVANCES AT ROCKFORD.

An Eloquent Address Delivered by Mr. F. A. Riddle of Chicago.

Rockford, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Memorial-Day was observed here with the usual interesting exercises and the graves were strewn with flowers. Mr. F. A. Riddle of Chicago was the orator of the day, and in the course of an eloquent oration he said:

> The splendid pageant witnessed in the City of New York a few days ago in commemoration of the inauguration of the first President under the Constitution was, with all its show, with all its applause and waving banners, but a poor acknowledgment of the event it commemorated. And so today the strains of music that may be heard wherever a soldier lies, the words of praise that many speakers pronounce, and all the banks of flowers that lend their beauty to the scene but poorly acknowledge the sacrifice of the men to whose lives and deaths this day is dedicated. If the soldier of the Revolution builded, as we have seen, this Government, these men have maintained it. Howsoever wisely the fathers of the Constitution framed it, the exigencies of their surroundings forbade them eliminating from that instrument the evil and the curse of human slavery. For years our statesmen temporized and planned to avoid an armed conflict, but to bargain with vice is to encourage it, and to contract with evil is to become an accessory to its deeds. It therefore remained for the soldiers of this generation to meet the evil thus so long established and destroy it forever. The spirit that moved the volunteer in that glorious cause was as high and as unselfish as that which characterized the soldier of the Revolution. If the one fought that he might be his own ruler the other fought that another might be his own master. If the one struggled to protect his own property and his own civil rights the other fought that one—not of his own race, though an inhabitant of his country—might enjoy the labor of his own hands and the rewards of his own manhood. The soldier of Valley Forge fought for his own and his neighbor's cause. The soldier of Shiloh, of Vicksburg, of Gettysburg, and the Wilderness fought for one who was not his neighbor and not of his kind, but, fashioned in the image of his Maker, was the slave of another. No song or story can tell with what matchless valor they marched to victory and often to death. We do well to pay them honor, and our children's children will recall with an ever increasing delight the sincerity of their purpose and the splendor of their achievements.
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> The results of the struggle of this heroic army was a Nation preserved. With the blood of the noblest and the best was purchased the freedom of a race. It will be known and revered in all time as the grandest of all the grand armies of earth. It marched, it fought, it triumphed. But in its wake there was no conquest, and as it grew in strength and discipline it gathered up all the dreams and all the aspirations of the poets, the sages, the heroes, and the martyrs of every age and of every clime, and put them upon its banners. It wove in letters of gold the ideas which were its watchword in battle, and wrote them with its blood upon the corner-stone of the Republic.

CEREMONIES AT OTHER CITIES.

Gen. Sherman Among the Prominent Visitors to Laurel Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 30.—The day was generally observed as a holiday, all public offices and nearly all business houses being closed. The ceremonies incident to the decoration of the soldiers' graves were more than usually interesting. The thirty-six Grand Army posts of the city decorated the graves in ninety-eight cemeteries located in the city and adjoining counties. A number of Philadelphia comrades also left the city to attend the ceremonies at the graves of Gen. Grant, at New York; Gen. McClellan, at Trenton; Gen. Reynolds, at Lancaster; and Gen. Hancock, at Norristown. The most interesting decoration ceremonies in this city were at Laurel Cemetery, where George Meade Post was assisted by Lafayette Post, No. 160, of New York, and was accompanied to the cemetery by many prominent invited guests, the most noted of whom was Gen. W. T. Sherman.

Gov. Fifer at Aledo.

Aledo, Ill., May 30. — [Special.] — The weather was cold and windy, but Gov. Fifer drew a crowd of 8,000 at the memorial exercises in the County Soldiers' Monument Park here today. About 200 Grand Army men and Sons of Veterans were in the procession, and the Governor was greeted heartily by all comrades and the people. He spoke for fifty minutes. He said he favored pensioning all soldiers liberally and eloquently declared that all faithful soldiers would unite in the war that is coming of morality against immorality, law against disorder, and government against anarchy, and that all comrades would sacredly care for distressed veterans, their widows and orphans. Thomas J. Milchrist of Galena followed in an eloquent address.

In the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, Tex., May 30.—Decoration-Day was duly observed by American ladies in this city, who went to the United States Cemetery provided with flowers and decorated the soldiers' monument. A floral flag was placed over the monument marking the graves of soldiers who fell in 1847. Many flowers were sent to the cemetery by United States Minister Ryan.

Committee on Trade Relations.

Victoria, B. C., May 30.—The Senatorial Committee on Trade Relations arrived here and is undecided whether to remain or return East. Its mission here was to secure reliable information.

Dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, and all stomach disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOMAGE TO THE BRAVE.

WIND AND RAIN DO NOT PREVENT TRIBUTE OF A GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

Decoration-Day Services Held at All the Cemeteries Where Sleep the Wearers of the Blue and the Gray—Grand Army Exercises, Martial Music, Addresses, and the Strewing of Flowers the General Features—The Ceremonies in Detail.

A special train bore about 1,200 veterans and others to Rosehill yesterday to decorate the graves of the many veterans who are buried there. The veteran organizations which took part in the services at this cemetery gathered early at Grand Army Hall, where each veteran was supplied with flowers by the Memorial Committee. Forming by organizations, they marched to the Northwestern Depot. Arriving at the cemetery, they reformed and marched to the soldiers' monument which stands near the centre of the cemetery, facing the entrance. Massed about the base of the tall shaft, the veterans listened to the simple but impressive services of the heroic dead. Included in the services was a military salute fired by the members of the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Club over the spot marked by the monument.

Following the services at the monument the graves of the soldiers in all parts of the cemetery were decorated with the flowers brought by the veterans under the direction of Comrade A. F. Walcott. Throughout the beautiful cemetery little flags and garlands of flowers marked the resting places of the soldier dead, while the lots owned by the various Grand Army posts and other veteran organizations were marked by large floral pieces. The graves of soldiers were not the only ones decorated. Many took this occasion to visit the cemetery and decorate the graves of their dead.

The organizations that took part in the decoration services were: George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R.; U. S. Grant Post, No 28; Custer Post, No. 40; Godfrey Weitzel Post, No. 425; John A. Logan Post, No 540; W. S. Hancock Post, No. 560; Farragut Post, No. 602, and the Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Club. Associated with these were: The Woman's Relief Corps, No. 23; Godfrey Weitzel Relief Corps, No. 81; Farragut Relief Corps, No. 92, and camps Nos. 1, 6, 138, and 200 of the Sons of Veterans, who acted as an escort.

The exercises at the soldiers' monument included the dedication of a cross by Woman's Relief Corps No. 23. The President of the corps, Mrs. M. I. Sands, made a brief dedicatory address. The dedicatory prayer was made by Mrs. L. S. Purcell, Chaplain. The cross, which was of white marble, about six feet high, bore the emblems of mourning and the inscription, "The Unknown Dead." At its base were placed by members of the corps baskets and garlands of flowers.

The program consisted of music, "Pleyel's Hymn," by the Patriarch's Military Band, Post 5; address, "The Duty of the Day," H. S. Dietrich, Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of Illinois; prayer, E. D. Coxe, Post No. 540; song, "Flag Without a Stain," Imperial Quartette; address, "Today is the Festival of Our Dead," Comrade H. P. Thompson, Post No. 5; music, "The Soldiers' Dream," Maj. Nevans' band, Post No. 28; address, "In Memoriam," the Rev. H. W. Bolton, Commander Post No. 28; song, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," Imperial Quartette; "Tribute to Our Dead," Comrade G. S. Gragg, Post No. 425; "The Altar of Patriotism," O. R. McKenney, Post No. 40; music, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," Rutherford's Military Band, Post No. 560; "Salute the Dead," Nineteenth Illinois Veteran Club, Capt. T. B. Beatty commanding; song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Imperial Quartette; benediction, the Rev. H. W. Bolton.

THE ADDRESSES.

Commander Dietrich's address on "The Duty of the Day" was as follows:

> Comrades: The duty of the day is of impressive significance. We meet to honor our dead and to deepen our reverence for their worth; to strengthen among ourselves the bond of fraternity by recalling the memory of experiences common to us all; to renew our pledge of loyalty to our country and our flag; and to emphasize in the mind and hearts of all who may unite with us the privilege and duty of patriotism. As comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic it is our sacred duty to honor the memory of our comrades who, during the war, shed their blood and gave their lives in defense of our country, and the memories of those who have since laid aside the cares and burdens of life and joined the immortal Lincoln, Grant, Logan, and Sheridan. These graves need no monuments to clothe them with peculiar consecration. Graves that hold the dust of heroes—graves out of whose solemn silence shall come inspiring voices teaching the young from generation to generation how great is their country's worth and cost. Let us raise above them the dear old flag they helped to save. Let us garland these green mounds with the choicest of flowers. Let us in the solemn presence of our dead renew our pledge to aid and assist those whom they left to our care and protection. Let our soldierly deportment be such that we may worthily honor the graves we decorate, the memories we cherish, the flag we salute, and the Grand Army to which we belong.

The Rev. H. W. Bolton, in his address "In Memoriam," spoke as follows:

> We meet at the grave of the fallen heroes. Who shall measure the influence of this day as a Nation halts and strews on this grave our token of regard and speaks a word in recognition of the debt it owes? Who can measure the influence of such a day on coming generations? Thirty-five billion soldiers rest in the bosom of mother Earth. We cannot but be moved when we think of those who fought for place, or caste, or conquest, under the banners of Napoleon, of Wellington, of Nelson. But when we think of our own dead we think of them not alone as soldiers, but as martyrs. When it was said in Rome that there was a chasm in the forum a noble Roman mounted his horse and rode boldly in, giving his own life that the chasm might be bridged. When it was said in our own land that there was a chasm in our land 100,000 brave men sprang to arms to see that chasm bridged. We owe it to ourselves that the memory of these be kept bright; for it will be a dangerous time when the Nation forgets the cost of liberty. But we owe it to others—to those who died in the struggle—that their services be remembered. For there is an innate desire in the human mind to be remembered. Else what mean those far off tombs in Peru and Mexico; those Pyramids of Egypt; that letter from the sailor on distant seas saying "Remember me." Even that God man, Christ Jesus, said to his disciples, "Remember me." Let us so live that when we pass away we may take our place on the great broad plain of fame with those who nobly fought and nobly died.
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> As I look around me I cannot help a feeling of waste. We are all passing away as fast as time can carry us. May we so live that our memories may linger like those of the three brothers in Napoleon's body-guard, two of whom having died on the field, the third in returning said to the ferryman: "Take thrice thy fee, I give it willingly. For all unseen to thee two others bear me company."

BRIEF EXERCISES AT OAKWOODS.

The Storm Too Severe for the Full Program—A Disgraceful Scene.

There was so much rain and wind at Oakwoods yesterday that the elaborate decoration services which had been planned were curtailed. The day was further marred by a disgraceful scene between rival factions of old soldiers. It was arranged that the decoration services were to be under the charge of the Grand Army men, and special care was taken to protect their rights, as two years ago the Old Soldiers' and Sailors' Association had taken possession of the grand stand and placed their flags over the graves. The two organizations are at swords' points, it being claimed by the Grand Army men that the members of the Old Soldiers' and Sailors' Association are expelled members of the Grand Army, and therefore persons with whom they cannot associate even in doing homage to the dead.

Before the Grand Army guard had been placed around the Soldiers' Home plat Capt. W. H. Mahoney and his brother drove up with two floral pieces marked: "In Memoriam, O. S. and S. A., Camp Douglas." One was for the Union and the other for the Confederate dead. Past-Commander McDonald of the Englewood Post was in charge. He stepped in front of the Mahoney brothers.

"Get away from here; you can't put any of your decorations here. The Grand Army is attending to the decorations," he said.

"We have as good a right to leave a tribute as you have, and we propose to do it." The two brothers laid down their floral piece, but McDonald pushed them back. Then there was a scuffle. "We'll take that in or there will be a dead man around here," said one of the brothers. McDonald was persuaded by Grand Army men who had arrived to allow it to be placed on the plat. Threats were made, however, that it would be destroyed. "Then I'll kill the first man that dares touch it," said one of the brothers. The crowd approached. The Mahoneys watched the piece awhile, but no one interfered with it, and they finally drove over to the Confederate graves with the other floral piece.

The services were conducted by George Howison of Post No. 91 in the midst of a pelting rain. A score of young school girls in white dresses and liberty caps, from the Hyde Park and Springer Schools, stood in a bower of roses, ferns, and lilies. The regular service of the Grand Army was gone through with, and the girls scattered flowers over the graves. Then Mrs. Minervak Elliott spoke on the lessons of the day and the past. "But no flower fresh from the dew and tinted with the rays of morning," she said, "is as fragrant as the memories of those who died for the American Union and for human liberty."

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer asked to be excused from keeping the people out in the rain. "Health is greater than oratory and comfort better than speech," he said. He promised to deliver his address to the G. A. R. men at Immanuel Baptist Church Sunday evening next. The Hon. Thomas B. Bryan of the Soldiers' Home also declined to keep the crowd out in the wet, and during a pelting rain many hurried to the train, while others completed the work of decorating the graves of the soldiers—both Union and Confederate.

Members of the Ex-Confederate Association held services over the graves of the Confederate soldiers. W. B. Phipps of the Army of Northern Virginia delivered an eloquent address in which he dwelt upon the theme that the day was National in every sense and the celebration that of a united people.

THE MEANING OF THE FLOWERS.

Dr. Lorimer's introduction and peroration are as follows:

> Once more we invade the bivouac of the dead. No sentinel has challenged our approach, and no sudden beating of the drum has startled the sleeping host to arms. The camp-fires have gone out, the pickets are withdrawn, the tents have not been pitched, and the artillery has not been massed to resist attack. No soldiers in little groups by smoldering embers tenderly whisper of home and friends, none by the uncertain light of moon and stars seek to decipher the sweet letter from wife, or child, or dear betrothed, and none beguile the weary hour with story of daring deed on well contested field. Stillness reigns. The humble bugler is dumb, the haggling sutler is speechless, the busy orderly is idle, the ambitious Captain is mute and dreams of renown, and even the impatient war-horse breaks not the silence with plaintive neigh. Everything betokens security, confidence, the only intrenchment a grave, the only guard unrelievable and changeless death.
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> But could the footfall of the spring arouse them from their slumber, and could the weight of fragrant flowers laid gently on their modest bed, and the familiar voices whose tones in former years were as music strains woo them from their deep repose, they would not rise like warriors surprised in the night to encounter pitiless foes, but to behold the faces and receive the greeting of cherished friends and comrades, who, having loved them in life, now honor them in death; they would be gladdened by the thought that bud and blossom are the only weapons in our hands, that praise and homage are the only words that stir our hearts, and seeing but one flag—and that the starry emblem of Union, "one and inseparable"—wave over the assembled multitude, methinks they would fold their arms and lie down again to rest, content that the rays of the sun fell not on the shattered and bleeding members of a once glorious and united Nation.
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> The dead have spoken to us as they wrought in life, and our answer—shall it be only flowers? Fit emblems these of the devoted ones cut off in their prime, whose beauty faded in the morning, but the fragrance of whose heroic deeds yet lingers o'er their graves. True symbols also of our love, which, though blighted by the sepulchre, yet sheds a sweet aroma through our bruised hearts. Expressions likewise of our faith are these, for as the fair bud and blossom wither while the soft odors ascend and mingle invisibly with the upper air, so, though the manly forms of friends and comrades have turned to dust, the immortal past has risen to be forever with the Lord. Scatter, then, your flowers, adorn the soldier's resting place, be he General or private —a Grant, or a Logan, or some nameless musket-bearer—for they mean much and they are well deserved. But as you decorate remember that the dead are entitled to this ephemeral homage. Can you leave these roses and lilies and returning to your homes forget the significance of this scene? Then the flowers mock your service. Not more frail are they than are your high resolves, and not more evanescent than are the expressions of your gratitude and affection. Could these mute heroes stir and speak they would reject offerings such as yours. O, mingle with your floral tributes solemn vows to banish from thought and soul every traitorous passion, every base and servile longing, and consecrate yourselves to "friendship, loyalty, and charity" and to that God Who has befriended you in every hour of need, Who has been faithful to you in distress and wo, and Who covers your sins beneath the mantle of a love dyed in the blood of a world's Redeemer. Then shall your flowers exhale a richer perfume and sweeten your own pathway to the peaceful house provided for all the living.

THE EXERCISES AT CALVARY.

Col. Mulligan's Grave Especially Honored by His Men—The Program.

Mulligan Post, No. 306, G. A. R., Mulligan Camp, No. 205, Sons of Veterans, and St. Stanislaus, Holy Name, and St. Cecilia Cadets took part in the exercises at Calvary Cemetery yesterday. The organizations marched into the cemetery and formed in a hollow square around the grave of James A. Mulligan, late Colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry, which is located at the right of the main entrance. The members of the post, seventy-five strong, John C. Leonard commander, formed on the right. The Cadets, 150 strong, led by Father Mahoney of the Newsboys' Home, were in front, while the Sons of Veterans, twenty strong, commanded by Gen. W. J. Maskell, the founder of the order, formed on the left of the grave. Mrs. Messenger, Mrs. Lundy, Mrs. Corcoran, and Mrs. Toomar represented the Mulligan Veteran Relief Corps. Mrs. Mulligan and Miss Mulligan were present.

Father Mooney of the Cathedral of the Holy Name paid a brief tribute to the bravery and patriotism of those whose graves they were there to decorate. He hoped that their example would be followed by the boys who were present, and that they would always be ready to respond to the call of their country. The exercises were closed by prayers by Father Mooney and Father Mahoney.

The members of the post gathered around the grave of their old commander and placed thereon their floral pieces. At the head was placed a large cross of white roses, at the right of the grave an anchor of white roses, and on the left a combination of a cross and anchor of white roses. Lying on the grave was a large bouquet of peonies and lilies which had been placed there by the ladies of the pension office.

The members of the post then proceeded to decorate the graves of the 150 Union soldiers in various parts of the cemetery. They were assisted by the cadets, who also put flowers upon the graves of two companions who died during the year. At the head and foot of each soldier's grave were set small American flags, while upon it were placed bouquets and cut flowers. Few people visited the cemetery during the day.

THE CEREMONIES AT ST. BONIFACE.

Lake View Citizens Attend the Exercises to the Number of 1,000—The Program.

At St. Boniface Cemetery over 1,000 people, chiefly from Lake View, witnessed the exercises conducted by the German veterans and several Polish religious societies. At 8 o'clock the St. Boniface Monument and Memorial Association assembled at Division and Noble streets and marched to St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Market and Hill streets. Here the association was joined by the Twenty-fourth and Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, with whom it marched to the Union Depot, where the Legion of Mary and Knights of St. Martin of St. Stanislaus, Church, the Knights of St. George of St. Joseph's Church, and the Deutcher Kreuger Verein were assembled. These organizations numbered over 200 men, and, headed by Henshel & Nunn's band, boarded the St. Paul train and were deposited at Argyle Park. A march of a mile with flags flying and drums beating brought the procession to St. Boniface Cemetery, where it passed between two lines of Washington Post, No. 573, in the position of salute. Passing through the cemetery to the grand stand it was again saluted by another detachment of Washington Post, who sung "America."

The stand was erected in the middle of the cemetery, and Peter Kiolbassa, the Marshal of the procession, with Aides John Baus, Peter Schillo, and John Manstein, formed his men around it in a hollow square. The exercises opened with "America" by the band and a prayer by Father Weldmann. Marshal Kiolbassa introduced Francis A. Hoffmann Jr. as President of the proceedings. Mr. Hoffmann spoke feelingly of the character of the day, the debt of gratitude which the Nation owed the departed dead, and the necessity for perpetuating the enthusiasm of patriotism which leads men to lay down their lives for the cause of liberty and freedom. He was followed by Father Erz of Bowmanville, who spoke briefly in German. The singing society of St. Ambrose then rendered with fine effect a patriotic song, and Col. Theodore Stimming delivered an address in English.

Col. Stimming said that 360,000 men lay in National cemeteries, and closed with a stirring exhortation to the coming generation to follow in the footsteps of their fathers, the defenders of the Nation's liberties.

Miss Bergham, the daughter of a veteran, gave a recitation.

Herman Vogelgesang spoke eloquently in German, and the playing of "Columbia" by the band closed the services. While the exercises were in progress the Monument and Memorial Association, of which Nicholas Steilen is President, and a detail from Washington Post decorated the graves of fifty soldiers buried in the cemetery. Large numbers of individuals decorated the graves of their dead.

SERVICES AT MOUNT GREENWOOD.

The Attendance Principally Suburban Organizations and Citizens—At Mount Olivet.

At Mount Greenwood the memorial exercises were conducted in a steady fall of rain, and a cold, raw wind whirled through the trees on the cemetery hights. Few people were present, the 300 or 400 in attendance were made up of citizens from Morgan Park, Washington Heights, and other suburban towns. The Chicago posts arrived at the cemetery at 10 o'clock. At the gates a procession was formed consisting of Morgan Park Cornet Band, Wilcox Post, No. 668, twenty-five strong, of Washington Heights, Capt. C. F. Fairbanks in command; John Brown Post, No. 50 (colored), twenty strong, in charge of Barney More; Morgan Park Military Cadets, twenty strong, Capt. E. N. K. Talcott; seventy-five children from the Morgan Park public schools, in charge of Teachers Miss Libbie Myrick, Miss Dora Wilcox, Miss Mamie Deland, and Miss Annie Chapin.

The exercises were in charge of Freeman J. Short of Morgan Park. After the procession had proceeded to the grave of the former commander of John Brown Post, Maj. Thomas Reid, Mr. Short read the general department order in the matter of the memorial exercises. The band then played an appropriate air and Capt. C. F. Fairbanks led in the ritual exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic, assisted by John Brown Post. The assemblage, led by the different posts, appropriately decorated the graves of the dead soldiers.

At Mount Olivet Cemetery, near by, where but few soldiers are buried, there was no formal program. A delegation of these at Mount Greenwood visited the cemetery and decorated the graves.

There were not as many people at Graceland yesterday as are there any pleasant Sunday. A great many graves in the cemetery were prettily decorated. Many individual G. A. R. men paid floral tributes to the memory of comrades whose graves are in the cemetery. Lyons Post No. 9, G. A. R., and Camp No. 200, Sons of Veterans, were the only organizations which marched in a body through the gates. They boarded special cars on the Chicago & Evanston Road at Chicago avenue, and alighted at Graceland about 10 o'clock. The regular Memorial Day services were conducted by Chaplain Bradley of the Grand Army post and by Capt. Maager of the Sons of Veterans. After the exercises all the soldiers' graves were decorated.

After returning from the cemetery Lyons Post attended a banquet at Mueller's Hall, corner Sedgwick street and North avenue.

BOHEMIANS OBSERVE THE DAY.

Exercises at Their National Cemetery at Irving Park—The Proposed Monument.

Impressive memorial services in honor of the soldier dead of the Bohemian race were held at the Bohemian National Cemetery at Irving Park. Past Commander E. R. Lewis of John A. Logan Post, G. A. R., No. 540, was President of the Day and a goodly delegation from the post took part in the services. The graves of all the soldiers buried in the cemetery were profusely decorated with flowers. Commander E. S. Whedon and Chaplain J. T. Moss of John A. Logan Post read the Grand Army ritual. A touching feature of the services was the recitation of the poem "Decoration Day" over the grave of Joseph Kakuska by his 12-year-old daughter Rosa. No less interesting was the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "America" by a choir of little girls.

A stand had been erected for the speakers at the centre of the cemetery, not far from the excavation for the soldiers' monument, the corner-stone of which will be laid June 30. The Bohemians desire to raise $10,000 for this purpose, only $1,500 of which is thus far in the hands of the Treasurer of the Bohemian National Monument Association. It is a subject near their hearts; and the first two speakers, William Kaspar, President of the association, and J. R. Jisinski, its Secretary, devoted their remarks entirely to encouraging the people to complete the monument. Both spoke in Bohemian.

J. V. Malejka made an eloquent address, also in Bohemian, impressing on his fellow-countrymen the need of educating their children in the history of the country. He said:

> They should be taught what their fathers went through for the preservation of the Union. Educate them in the knowledge that this is their country. Let us make Decoration-Day a holiday, not as Bohemians but as Americans. Let us teach our children the meaning of the day and consecrate our monument as soon as possible to impress it upon them.

Col. Whedon spoke of the dignity of labor in this country and contrasted it with the condition of labor in the country from which his hearers came. He said in conclusion:

> Let us remember that this is our flag and that it is the right of each and every one of us to defend it whenever it is assailed. Let us educate our children in the principles for which we fought and teach them that if they would enjoy them they must defend them at every cost. I believe that we won our battles not for ourselves alone, not for thirty millions, nor sixty millions of people, but for ten thousand millions, for all the world.

LYON POST REMEMBERS "OLD ABE."

His Statue in Lincoln Park Wreathed with Flowers—Other Memorial-Day Items.

Lyon Post, No. 9, G. A. R., was the only organization which did not forget that Abraham Lincoln was the "great emancipator" and the "soldiers' friend," and that to him more than to any other one man was due the successful termination of the war of the rebellion. It sent a committee and artistically and lavishly garlanded with flowers the monument erected to him in Lincoln Park. At 8:30 yesterday morning the post assembled in its hall at Wells street and Chicago avenue. After the usual exercises Commander Charles Varges presented to Past Commander Antoine Owen a corps badge as a recognition of his services in recruiting the membership of the post.

Memorial exercises were held at Armour Mission, Thirty-third and Butterfield streets, last evening. An interesting program was presented.

Post No. 275, G. A. R., turned out in full force to decorate the soldiers' graves at Barrington. After marching to and from the cemetery the post and a large crowd of people were treated to several interesting addresses at the First Evangelical Church, the storm preventing the exercises from being held in the open air, as was at first intended. The veterans took the train in the afternoon for Palatine, where they assisted in the ceremonies.

The memorial services of the local post, G. A. R., of Blue Island were conducted yesterday morning in the skating rink under the supervision of the Hon. E. B. Sherman. At their conclusion the veterans marched through the rain and mud to the Congregational cemetery and decorated the graves of their comrades. The school children also distributed a bountiful supply of wild flowers.

Owing to the unfavorable weather, the decoration of the graves of Odd-Fellows at Rosehill Cemetery has been postponed until Sunday, June 2.

Exercises appropriate to the day were held last evening at the Normal School. The school students under the direction of Miss Nash rendered several patriotic hymns, and brief addresses were delivered by Col. Parker, Edward Maher, and others.

The local Grand Army Post and Veteran Club participated in the exercises.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ATTEND CHURCH.

Ascension-Day Services at Grace Participated In by Local Commanderies.

The Ascension-Day service of the Knights Templar, held last evening at Grace Church under the auspices of Apollo Commandery, was not so well attended as it would have been had the weather been favorable. As it was about 100 knights, including representatives from Apollo, Chicago, St. Bernard, Chevalier Bayard, and Englewood Commanderies, and a large number of their friends and members of the parish were in attendance. Deputy Grand Commander George M. Moulton and other resident officers of the Grand Commandery led the march of the Knights as they were escorted into the church by the clergy and the surpliced choir of seventy-five voices, the latter singing a grand processional hymn as the entire body marched down the aisles. The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, rector of Grace Church, was assisted in the service by the Rev. Joseph Rushton cantor and the Rev. J. Stewart Smith of Elgin, who read the lessons. The choral and ritual features of the ceremony were solemn and impressive, and Dr. Locke's address, devoted to urging upon the knights the sacred character of their vows and their responsibility as sworn defenders of the Christian faith, was an earnest and masterly effort. Master Blachford Kavanagh's solo, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," from Handel's "Theodora," was well sung and, at the close of the service, favorably commented. When the benediction had been pronounced the knights marched out of the church while the choir sang a recessional hymn entitled "In the Light of God," the music to which was composed by Sir Knight Henry B. Roney, organist and choirmaster of Grace Church.

COULDN'T WIN ONE GAME.

ANSON'S MEN LEAVE BOSTON WITHOUT SCORING A VICTORY.

Both the Decoration-Day Games Hotly Contested, but Victory Perches on the Banner of the Forces Commanded by Sir Michael Kelly—Philadelphia and Pittsburg and New York and Indianapolis Break Even—Cleveland Beats Washington—Association and Minor Games.

National.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	American.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Boston	20	6	.769	St. Louis	27	12	.692
Philadelphia	17	10	.629	Brooklyn	21	14	.600
New York	17	12	.586	Cincinnati	21	17	.552
Cleveland	17	13	.566	Athletic	18	15	.545
Chicago	13	17	.433	Kansas City	18	17	.514
Pittsburg	12	18	.400	Baltimore	16	17	.484
Indianapolis	10	18	.357	Columbus	11	22	.333
Washington	6	18	.250	Louisville	8	26	.235

Western.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
St. Paul	22	4	.846	Davenport	17	10	.629
Omaha	19	10	.655	Quincy	15	11	.576
Sioux City	18	10	.642	Evansville	13	16	.448
Denver	12	14	.461	Springfield	12	12	.500
Minneapolis	11	16	.407	Peoria	11	14	.440
Des Moines	9	16	.360	Burlington	12	17	.413
St. Joseph	9	17	.346				
Milwaukee	7	20	.259				

Games Today.

American Association—Kansas City at Baltimore.
Western Association—Denver at Des Moines.

HOW THE FIRST GAME WAS LOST.

Krock's Pitching Severely Pounded and Some Costly Errors Made by Bastian.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—[Special.]—Over 7,000 people saw Boston bat out a victory in the first of the Decoration-Day games this morning. Krock pitched a pretty game and the gentlemen accorded him perfect support up to the sixth inning. In this inning, however, a brace of bad errors by Bastian and long singles by Richardson and Nash gave the home team two more runs than they should have had, and after this Krock's delivery was pretty warmly pounded. Had it not been for these two runs, to which Bastian's errors opened the way, the score would have been tied in the ninth inning as the result of Chicago's pretty spurt in stick work, which added four runs to those already secured. Up to the closing inning, however, the Blacks were puzzled badly by that deceptive raise ball of Radbourn's, having but four clean hits to their credit when Farrell stepped to bat to open the ninth. Brown, Johnston, and Kelly played a pretty game in the outfield, as did also Ryan and Duffy for Chicago. The infield work of both teams, however, was faulty.

Barnum umpired and again distinguished himself by wretched judgment in calling balls and strikes, and in decisions on base play, Chicago getting a long way the worst of it. The game was twice interrupted by rain, and delayed half an hour or more in consequence.

Boston scored the first run of the game when Capt. Kelly lifted the ball over the left field fence for four bases. The ensuing four innings, however, were unproductive, and it was not until Radbourn hit safe in the sixth and scored on Johnston's home run hit over the right-field fence that the line of goose-eggs was broken. Bastian's errors then gave Kelly first and second, Kelly scoring on Richardson's long single to left and Richardson crossing the plate on Nash's safe drive in the same direction. In the seventh safe hits by Radbourn and Brown, Farrell's poor throw to catch Brown at second, Johnston's two-bagger to left, and Richardson's single to right gave Boston three more; while in the eighth Quinn hit for a double and scored on Radbourn's hit and out at second. Richardson led off with a two-bagger in the ninth, and crossed the plate on Nash's out and Quinn's single.

Three of Chicago's runs were corralled in the opening inning, Ryan taking first on called balls and going to second when Van Haltren was hit by a pitched ball. Anson's two-bagger to centre scored Ryan, while Anson went to third and Van Haltren scored on Pfeffer's sacrifice to Kelly. Farrell's single then scored Anson. Pfeffer's two-bagger and Farrell's sacrifice to Kelly in the sixth gave the gentlemen another, the final four being secured in the ninth, when Farrell's single and Quinn's wild throw to first, followed by Burns' hit and out at second, singles by Bastian, Ryan, and Van Haltren, and the latter's out at second, sent Farrell, Krock, Bastian, and Ryan across the plate.

THE SCORE.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, l. f.	1	1	5	0	0	Ryan, c. f.	2	3	2	0	0
Johnston, c. f.	1	3	4	0	0	Van Hal'n, l. f.	1	1	2	1	0
Kelly, r. f.	2	1	0	0	1	Duffy, r. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	0	1	5	0	0	Anson, 1b	1	1	11	0	0
Richard'n, 2b	2	3	5	2	0	Pfeffer, 2b	1	1	1	1	1
Nash, 3b	0	2	1	1	0	Farrell, c.	1	2	3	2	1
Quinn, s. s.	1	2	0	3	1	Burns, 3b	0	1	1	6	0
Ganzel, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Krock, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Radbourn, p.	2	3	0	1	0	Bastian, s. s.	1	1	3	2	1
Totals	10	17	27	8	1	Totals	8	10	27	14	3

Boston 1 0 0 0 0 4 3 1 1—10
Chicago 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4—8

Earned runs—Boston, 6; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Johnston, Richardson, Quinn, Anson, Pfeffer. Home runs—Johnston, Kelly. Stolen bases—Brown, Kelly. First base on balls—Brown, Kelly, Ryan, Anson, Pfeffer, Burns. Hit by pitched ball—Van Haltren. Struck out—Ganzel, Bastian (2), Farrell. Time—2:26. Umpire—Barnum.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Rainy weather did not dampen the enthusiasm of the crowd in the least. People howled themselves red in the face over the home run hits of Kelly and Johnston and over Johnston's pretty catch of Pfeffer's long fly to centre, which ended the ninth inning and the game.

This is Radbourn's year from all indications. "If Chicago had a brace of pitchers like Radbourn and Clarkson we'd be afraid of you," said a Boston crank this morning. "As it is, however, you are not in it. Young pitchers are all right for speculative purposes, but they can't win pennants."

Bastian made two inexcusable errors within a space of two minutes. He first gave Kelly first on a poor throw to Anson and then dropped the ball thrown by Farrell to catch Kelly at second. Had Bastian thrown accurately Brouthers would have been the third man out and the inning good for but two runs to Boston instead of four.

After the Chicagos had taken their positions in the field for the fourth inning Anson trotted in from first and received a handsome Deer rifle with accoutrements from a committee at the gate. Mike Kelly, who stood at the plate, was the recipient, and Anson made the presentation speech, the gun being the gift of some of Kelly's Boston admirers. The crowd was at first under the impression, as Anson appeared with the gun, that he was laying for Barnum's next rank decision.

Before the first half of the first inning had been completed Barnum succeeded in incensing the crowd against himself. Following Kelly's home run, big Brouthers smashed the ball toward short. It was awfully hot, and Bastian's fine stop in itself was worthy the applause it elicited even before the ball got to the base. The throw to Anson was one that would have done credit to Williamson himself. It caught the base-runner fully five feet off the base, but Barnum caused even Brouthers himself to stare by deciding the base-runner safe. The crowd hissed and groaned, and Anson, backed by Pfeffer, protested, but with no avail. Big Dan held the base, only to be caught napping a moment later by Krock.

Kelly started home from second on Richardson's long hit to left field and got there with the ball. Farrell, however, had to run inside the plate a little to take Van Haltren's throw, and did not notice that Mike had jumped clean over the plate. Then began a series of strategic movements on Kelly's part to get back to the plate and touch it before any of the Chicago players should divine his intention. Nash had just walked to bat, and Kelly, after casting an eye in the direction of Farrell and Anson, picked up a bat, and holding it out to Nash, advanced toward him. Nash did not understand and shook his head, but Kelly was now near enough, and with a running jump landed both feet on the rubber. Then everybody comprehended. The crowd fairly howled. Kelly shook hands with Nash and turned up his shirt collar and walked to the bench, while Anson pawed the ground around first at the rate of sixty strokes a minute.

AND HOW THEY LOST THE SECOND.

Mr. Kelly's Men Simply Outbatted Mr. Anson's Men—No Fielding Errors.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—[Special.]—The clouds threatened rain this afternoon, but it did not prevent an immense crowd from attending the second Boston-Chicago game. It soon cleared off and proved an ideal day for ball tossing. Attendance was heavy, and if Anson didn't win he has the satisfaction of carrying away a solid lot of Uncle Sam's coin. Both teams were out for blood. The Bostons' ambition was to make it four straight, while Chicago did want one little victory out of the series. To this end Anson strengthened his batting order by substituting Farrell for Bastian, but all to no purpose, as the former failed to connect safely with the ball and only one of his hits went out of the diamond. The contest was sharply played throughout. Not a fielding error was made by either team, a feat unsurpassed before this season. Brilliant plays abounded, and the crowd was kept in a whirl of excitement from beginning to end, and also kept busy applauding the fine work.

From the Boston standpoint it was Richardson's day; in fact, his batting, base running, and fielding were the features of the game. Nash and Quinn did some pretty work, a double play in which the former assisted, and a pickup by the latter being specially noteworthy. Ryan and Pfeffer handled everything that came their way in superb style, but the hero of the day was Sommers. His catching electrified the spectators. Three times he took foul balls after hard runs and when it seemed impossible to do it. This is the man that Boston let go to Chicago, and it was especially delightful to him to do so well on the Boston grounds. Ryan led the visitors at the bat, and had the honor of making both runs for his side. He was entitled to a home run in the ninth, but only took three bases in order to keep Bennett behind the bat. The scheme failed, however, and after two men had retired Ryan trotted home.

The first run of the game was made by Boston in the fourth, when Richardson led off with a rousing two-bagger to left field, and scored on Quinn's single in the same direction. In the sixth Richardson again pounded out a two-bagger and scored on the sacrifices of Nash and Quinn. After a rest in the seventh, Boston made two earned runs in the eighth. Brouthers led off with a hot one that Burns could not handle. Richardson followed with a three-bagger to right centre, and Nash got in a beauty to right field. The next three men went out in order.

Chicago's first run was made in the sixth, when Ryan put a safe ball back of third, took second on Van Haltren's sacrifice to Brouthers, and scored on Duffy's right field grounder. In the ninth Ryan hit for three bags, and after Van Haltren and Duffy had been retired he ran home, Bennett taking his position far back of the plate. Anson closed the game with a fly to Johnston.

THE SCORE.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Ryan, s. s.	2	2	2	3	0
Johnston, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0	V'nH'ltr'n, l. f	0	0	3	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	0	1	0	1	0	Duffy, r. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Brouthers, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	Anson, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Rich'rds'n, 2b	3	3	4	5	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Nash, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0	Sommers, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Quinn, s. s.	0	1	1	2	0	Burns, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Bennett, c.	0	1	7	0	0	H'tchinson, p	0	0	0	2	0
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Farrell, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	4	10	27	11	0	Totals	2	5	27	11	0

Boston 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0—4
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Richardson, 2. Three-base hits—Richardson, Ryan. Stolen base—Ryan. Double plays—Nash-Brouthers. First base on balls—Brown (2), Johnston (2), Brouthers, Anson. Struck out—Nash (2), Clarkson, Richardson, Ryan, Pfeffer, Hutchinson, Sommers. Passed ball—Sommers. Time—2:12. Umpire—Barnum.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

No fielding errors on either side.

What a game Andy Sommers did catch!

Another fine game for Clarkson and Bennett.

Four straight to Boston. A hard story to tell, but a true one.

Barnum did a little better, but was still away off on balls and strikes.

Chicago leaves Boston tonight, arriving in Chicago Saturday morning.

Look at Richardson's record today as a run-getter, batter, and fielder.

It was a typical Decoration-Day crowd—13,000 strong, and loaded to the brim with enthusiasm.

What promised a rainy afternoon turned out well, and a fine contest was favored by a clear sky.

Hutchinson's pitching was certainly a great improvement over any he has yet done for Chicago.

Boston was bent upon winning four straight, and Chicago wanted to avert such a record at Boston—conditions that made the game a desperate one from the start.

Anson put Bastian on the gate this afternoon and sent Ryan to short, with Farrell in centre, with Sommers and Hutchinson in the points. This placed Chicago's strongest batting team on the card.

Ryan opened the ninth with a home run hit over the left field fence, but refused to take more than three bases on it until two men had been retired, when Anson ordered him in. Ryan's object was to give the next man on first a chance to steal second and to hold Bennett behind the plate, but the next man on first was not forthcoming and Bennett paid no attention at all to Mr. Ryan.

Philadelphia, 13; Pittsburg, 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30.—The Philadelphia-Pittsburg game this morning, which was won by the former, was a tedious contest. Dunning pitched a weak game and in the third inning four bases on balls, two doubles and a single, together with a muff of a thrown ball at the plate, gave the home club a lead which was not overcome. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Sunday, r. f.	1	1	0	2	2
Schriver, c.	1	1	2	5	1	Hanlon, c. f.	2	1	2	0	0
Fogarty, c. f.	1	0	4	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	2	3	9	0	0
Th'mps'n, r. f.	1	2	1	0	1	Fields, c.	1	2	3	1	3
Mulvey, 3b.	2	0	1	1	1	Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	6	3	1
Farrar, 1b.	2	2	12	0	0	Maul, l. f.	0	0	4	0	0
Irwin, s. s.	2	2	3	2	0	Kuehne, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	0	3	6	0	Smith, s. s.	0	1	1	6	2
Gleason, p.	2	3	0	3	1	Dunning, p.	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	13	12	27	17	4	Totals	6	10	27	14	8

Philadelphia 0 0 6 0 0 1 3 1 2—13
Pittsburg 3 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—6

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 4; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Wood, Farrar, Irwin, Gleason, Beckley, Fields (2). Three-base hit—Thompson. Home run—Thompson. Stolen bases—Wood, Schriver, Mulvey, Farrar (2), Irwin (3), Hallman, Gleason (2), Kuehne, Sunday, Dunlap. Double plays—Hallman-Farrar; Hallman-Irwin; Dunlap-Beckley. Struck out—By Gleason, 2; by Dunning, 1. Passed balls—Schriver, 1; Fields, 1. Time—2:10. Umpire—Curry.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; PITTSBURG, 10.

The afternoon game resulted in an easy victory for the visitors, who played all around the home team. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l f.	1	1	2	0	0	Sunday, rf.	0	2	3	1	0
Clements, c.	0	2	4	1	0	Hanlon, c f.	1	1	3	0	0
Fogarty, c f.	0	0	5	2	0	Beckley, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
Thompson, rf	1	1	2	0	1	Miller, c.	3	1	3	1	2
Mulvey, 3b.	2	1	2	1	1	Dunlap, 2b.	0	3	2	6	0
Farrar, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0	Maul, lf	2	2	1	0	1
Irwin, ss.	0	0	3	0	2	Kuehne, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	3	2	3	Smith, ss.	1	1	2	6	0
Buffinton, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Staley, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	4	5	24	11	7	Totals	10	14	27	16	3

Philadelphia 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 0—4
Pittsburg 3 0 2 0 2 2 0 1 *—10

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hits—Clements, Mulvey, Dunlap, Kuehne. Three-base hit—Hallman. Stolen bases—Mulvey, Hallman, Hanlon (2). First base on balls—Off Staley, 3; off Buffinton, 2. Struck out—By Staley, 2; by Buffinton, 2. Wild pitches—Buffinton, 1; Staley, 1. Time—1:40. Umpire—Curry.

New York, 5; Indianapolis, 6.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The game at St. George in the morning between the New York and Indianapolis teams was witnessed by 520 persons. It was close and interesting. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Gore, c. f	1	1	2	0	0	Seery, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
George, r. f.	0	2	2	0	0	Glasscock, ss	0	0	5	0	0
Rich'rds'n, 2b	2	0	4	3	1	Hines, 1b.	0	3	11	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0	Denny, 3b.	2	2	1	2	2
Ewing, c.	0	0	6	3	3	Sullivan, c. f.	1	4	2	0	0
Ward, s. s.	1	1	1	3	1	Buckley, c.	0	2	3	1	0
O'Ro'ke, l. f.	1	1	0	1	1	McGeachy, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0	Bassett, 2b.	0	0	7	5	1
Hatfield, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Getzein, p.	0	0	0	3	1
Totals	5	8	24	10	6	Totals	6	12	27	11	4

New York 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0—5
Indianapolis 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 *—6

Earned runs—New York, 3; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Richardson and Hines. Three-base hit—Gore. Stolen bases—Richardson (2), Ward (2), Bassett, O'Rourke, Hines, Denny. Double plays—Bassett-Hines (2); Richardson, Ewing-Whitney; Richardson-Connor. First base on balls—By Hatfield, 3; by Getzein, 4. Struck out—By Hatfield, 7; by Getzein, 2. Wild pitches—Hatfield, 1; Getzein, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

NEW YORK, 7; INDIANAPOLIS, 3.

The Giants probably played their last game at St. George this afternoon. It resulted in a rather easy victory for the Giants. The visiting men played a better game in the field, but were not so fortunate with the bat. Tiernan was again too sick to play. At the conclusion of the game the crowd began to sing "Home, Sweet Home," referring to the return to the Polo Grounds. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Gore, cf.	1	2	3	0	1	Seery, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
George, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	Glasscock, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Rich'rds'n, 2b	0	0	3	6	1	Hines, 1b	1	1	10	0	1
Connor, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Denny, 3b.	0	0	2	5	1
Ward, ss.	3	1	3	4	3	Sullivan, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
O'Rourke, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Daily, c.	1	1	4	0	0
Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	McGeachy, rf	0	2	0	0	1
Brown, c.	0	0	4	2	2	Bassett, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
Welch, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Boyle, p.	0	1	4	0	0
Totals	7	10	27	16	8	Totals	3	6	24	18	3

New York 0 1 0 0 4 0 2 0 *—7
Indianapolis 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—3

Earned runs—Indianapolis, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Sullivan, George. Stolen bases—Hines, Sullivan, Gore, George, Connor, Ward, O'Rourke. Double Plays—Richardson-Connor-Whitney, Ward-Richardson-Whitney. First base on balls—Off Boyle, 1; off Welch, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Hines, 1. Struck out—By Boyle, 1; by Welch, 2. Wild pitch—Boyle, 1. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Lynch.

Washington, 1; Cleveland, 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—The morning game between the Washington and Cleveland clubs was not exciting. The Clevelands won the game in the opening inning, scoring two unearned runs on a base on balls, a two-bagger, a single, an error by Myers, and a passed ball. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Wilmot, l. f.	0	0	3	0	0	Stricker, 2b.	1	0	3	7	0
Hoy, c. f.	0	0	1	0	0	McAleer, c. f	0	0	0	0	0
Wise, s. s.	1	2	0	2	1	McKean, s. s.	1	2	1	3	0
Myers, 2b.	0	2	4	6	1	Twitchell, l f	0	1	4	0	0
Schock, r. f.	0	0	1	0	0	Faatz, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Sweeney, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0	Radford, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, c.	0	0	3	1	0	Tebeau, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Morrill, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	6	1	0
O'Day, p.	0	1	0	0	0	Gruber, p.	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	1	7	24	9	2	Totals	2	5	27	14	1

Washington 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cleveland 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—2

Earned run—Washington. Two-base hit—McKean. Three-base hit—Wise. Double play—Wise-Myers-Morrill. First base on balls—Off O'Day, 3. Struck out—By O'Day, 1; by Gruber, 3. Passed balls—Clark, 1; Zimmer, 2. Time—1:30. Umpire—Fessenden.

The afternoon game between the Cleveland and Washington teams was postponed on account of rain.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Des Moines and Milwaukee Break Even on the Decoration-Day Games.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 30.—The morning game was interesting, there being plenty of batting and base running, and loose playing all round. The score:

Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Patton, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Poorman, r. f	3	2	1	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	0	3	2	3	0	Lowe, l f.	1	2	0	0	0
Maskrey, l. f.	3	0	1	1	0	Morrissey, 1b	0	2	6	0	0
Whitely, c. f.	2	3	4	0	0	Herr, 2b.	1	0	5	2	0
Connell, 3b.	2	2	0	3	1	Sutton, c. f.	1	3	3	0	0
Smith, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1	Kirby, s. s.	1	1	1	4	0
Macullar, s. s	2	2	0	2	0	Alberts, 3b.	1	0	3	1	1
Cody, c.	1	3	7	1	1	Griffith, p.	2	2	0	0	0
Alexander, p	0	0	0	5	0	Hurley, c.	2	2	8	3	0
Hart, p.	1	1	0	4	0						
Totals	13	15	27	19	3	Totals	12	14	27	17	2

Des Moines 2 1 4 2 1 1 0 0 2—13
Milwaukee 1 4 1 2 2 0 0 0 2—12

Runs earned—Des Moines, 7; Milwaukee, 5. Two-base hits—Smith, Phelan, Morrissey, Sutton. Three-base hit—Smith. Double plays—Herr, alone; Griffith-Hurley-Herr. Stolen bases—Patton, 2; Whitely, 2; Phelan, 3; Connell, 2. Bases on balls—By Alexander, 7; by Griffith, 8. Struck out—By Hart, 3; by Griffith, 5. Passed balls—Cody, 3; Hurley, 3. Wild pitches—Hart, 1; Griffith, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Cusick.

DES MOINES, 7; MILWAUKEE, 11.

The afternoon game was lost by the home team for want of a pitcher. The score:

Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
Patton, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Poorman, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Phelan, 2b.	1	3	3	1	0	Lowe, lf.	1	0	2	0	0
Maskrey, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	Hurley, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Whitely, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Herr, 2b.	2	1	4	0	0
Hart, cf & p.	1	0	0	1	0	Sutton, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0
Connell, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0	Kirby, ss.	1	1	1	5	0
Smith, 1b.	2	1	4	0	0	Alberts, 3b.	1	2	0	1	1
Cody, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0	Griffith, p.	1	0	0	11	0
Macullar, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Mills, c.	1	1	7	2	0
Traffley, c.	0	0	8	4	1						
Em'rke, p&cf	1	0	3	7	0						
Totals	7	8	24	15	1	Totals	11	7	27	23	2

Des Moines 0 0 2 1 3 0 1 0 0—7
Milwaukee 0 0 1 3 0 0 5 2 *—11

Runs earned—Des Moines, 5; Milwaukee, 8. Three-base hits—Macullar (2), Sutton, Kirby, Poorman. Stolen bases—Maskrey, 1; Mills, Herr, Kirby. Bases on balls—By Emmerke, 11; by Hart, 1; by Griffith, 5. Struck out—By Emmerke, 4; by Hart, 1; by Griffith, 9. Passed balls—Traffley, 3. Wild pitches—Emmerke, 2. Time—2:30. Umpire—Cusick.

Sioux City, 1; Omaha, 12.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 30.—Sioux City dropped its second game to Omaha today before the largest crowd ever seen at Evans Park. Clarke was too effective, and the four hits made were light. Flanagan was badly punished. The fielding of the home team was weak, and the visitors, on the contrary, played on their mettle. The score:

Sioux City.	R	B	P	A	E	Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E
Cline, s. s.	0	0	2	4	1	Messitt, c. f.	2	1	1	0	0
Glenn, l. f.	0	0	3	0	1	Cleveland, 3b	0	2	0	8	0
Powell, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0	Strauss, r. f.	1	0	1	0	0
Genins, c. f.	0	2	3	0	0	Crooks, 2b.	3	4	2	3	0
Brosnan, 2b.	0	0	1	6	1	Cooney, c.	1	1	5	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	0	0	2	Walsh, s. s.	0	0	0	4	0
Crotty, r. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Andrews, 1b.	1	1	15	0	0
Hellman, c.	0	0	3	2	1	Canavan, l. f.	2	0	2	0	0
Flanagan, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Clarke, p.	2	2	1	1	0
Totals	1	4	24	13	6	Totals	12	11	27	16	0

Sioux City 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Omaha 2 1 1 1 6 1 0 0 *—12

Earned runs—Omaha, 5. Two-base hit—Cooney. Three-base hit—Crooks. Home runs—Crooks (2). Double plays—Crooks-Andrews, Brosnan-Cline-Powell. Hit by pitched ball—Cleveland. Stolen bases—Messitt (3), Cleveland, Strauss, Cooney. Struck out—By Flanagan, 2; by Clarke, 4. Time, 1:35. Umpire—McDermott.

St. Joseph, 8; Denver, 6.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 30.—The first game today was full of hard batting and fielding errors. The score:

St. Joseph.	R	B	P	A	E	Denver.	R	B	P	A	E
Cartwrig't, 1b	3	1	11	1	1	D'lrym'le, l. f.	2	2	3	0	1
Curtis, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	McClellan, s. s	1	3	1	3	0
Ardner, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0	Rowe, 1b.	0	3	9	1	3
Krieg, c. f.	0	1	1	0	1	Klusman, 2b.	0	0	2	3	2
Schellhas'e, c	1	2	8	2	2	McQuaid, r. f	0	0	1	0	0
Mahoney, r. f	0	0	2	1	2	Silch, c. f.	1	1	3	0	0
McVey, 3b.	0	1	2	3	1	Dolan, c.	1	2	6	3	2
Fry, s. s.	0	1	1	6	0	Twintham, 3b	0	1	2	0	2
Crowell, p.	1	2	0	3	1	Kirby, p.	1	0	0	4	0
Totals	8	12	27	17	8	Totals	6	12	27	14	10

St. Joseph 1 0 4 0 0 0 1 2 0—8
Denver 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 0—6

Earned runs—St. Joseph, 3; Denver 1. Home run—Cartwright. Two-base hits—Schellhasse, Fry, Dalrymple, Silch, Dolan. Struck out—By Crowell, 2; by Kirby, 6. Bases on balls—By Crowell, 3; by Kirby, 4. Hit by pitcher—Schellhasse. Double plays—Mahoney-Schellhasse. Stolen base—St. Joseph, 1. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Force.

ST. JOSEPH, 2; DENVER, 3.

The second game was much more exciting than the first, the fielding being sharp and the pitchers effective. The score:

St. Joseph.	R	B	P	A	E	Denver.	R	B	P	A	E
Cartwrig't, 1b	1	2	10	1	0	Dalrymple, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Curtis, lf.	1	1	3	1	0	McClellan, ss	1	0	4	2	1
Ardner, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	Rowe, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0
Krieg, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Klusman, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0
Schellh's'e, c	0	1	2	3	0	McQuaid, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Mahoney, rf.	0	0	2	0	1	Silch, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
McVey, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0	Dolan, 3b.	1	3	1	0	1
Fry, ss.	0	0	1	2	1	Twineham, c	0	1	4	2	0
Flood, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Fagan, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	2	6	24	17	3	Totals	3	6	27	11	2

Denver 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 *—3
St. Joseph 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Runs earned—St. Joseph, 2. Two-base hits—Krieg, McVey, Dolan (2). Struck out—By Flood, 3; by Fagan, 8. Wild pitches—Flood, 1; Fagan, 1. Double plays—Fagan-Twineham-Rowe; Dalrymple-Klusman; Curtis-Schellhasse-McVey-Flood. Stolen base—Denver, 1. Hit by pitcher—McClellan. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Force.

Minneapolis, 11; St. Paul, 6.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 30.—Over 8,000 people saw Minneapolis take the last game of the series from St. Paul. Mitchell scattered the "apostles'" hits, and the home team bunched on Sowders. The score:

Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E
W'g'nh'st, 1b	1	0	12	0	0	Hawes, 1b.	1	1	13	0	1
Miller, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0	Murphy, c. f.	2	3	2	1	0
West, l. f.	0	0	0	0	1	Pickett, s. s.	0	1	2	1	1
Hanrahan, ss	3	1	4	2	2	Carroll, r. f.	0	1	2	1	0
Hengle, 2b.	2	2	3	3	0	Reilly, 3b.	0	0	2	4	2
Foster, c. f.	0	1	3	0	0	Werrick, 2b.	2	3	1	3	0
Turner, r. f.	1	0	0	2	0	Daly, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell, p.	1	2	0	6	0	Broughton, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Dugdale, c.	2	1	5	1	0	Sowders, p.	1	0	0	4	1
Totals	11	9	27	15	3	Totals	6	9	27	14	5

St. Paul 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—6
Minneapolis 0 0 5 0 0 1 0 4 1—11

Runs earned—Minneapolis, 3; St. Paul, 0. Two base hits—Dugdale, Murphy, and Werrick. Home runs—Miller and Hawes. Bases stolen—Murphy, 2; Broughton, 2; Hanrahan, 2; Hengle, 1; Dugdale, Foster, and Turner. Double plays—Murphy-Broughton; Reilly-Werrick-Hawes. Bases on balls—Mitchell, 7; Sowders, 8. Hit by pitched ball—Hawes. Struck out—Mitchell, 3; Sowders, 4. Passed balls—Broughton, 3; Dugdale, 1. Wild pitch—Sowders, 1. Time, 2:20. Umpire—Hurley.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Athletics Take Both Games from the Cincinnatis at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 30.—The morning game between the Athletic and Cincinnati clubs was the most prettily contested of the season. The fielding was brilliant, the Athletic outfield doing particularly brilliant work. Although Weyhing excelled in the pitching department, Duryea also did well, showing up strong when men were on bases. Holliday, Welch, and Fennelly made difficult catches and Carpenter made a magnificent stop.

Athletic 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—3
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—Athletic, 8; Cincinnati, 3. Errors—Athletic, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Batteries—Weyhing and Cross, Duryea and Baldwin. Umpire—Goldsmith.

ATHLETIC, 6; CINCINNATI, 1.

John Coleman pitched his first game for the Athletic Club this afternoon, and his peculiar rising ball proved effective. But for Fennelly's fumble in the eighth inning the Cincinnati club would have been shut out.

Athletic 0 0 0 2 2 0 2 0 0—6
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Base hits—Athletic, 10; Cincinnati, 6. Errors—Athletic, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Coleman and Robinson; Viau and Baldwin. Umpire—Goldsmith.

Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 8.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Brooklyn and St. Louis clubs played two games at Washington Park, Brooklyn, today, and St. Louis won the first.

Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—4
St. Louis 2 1 0 0 2 0 3 0 *—8

Base hits—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Terry and Visner; King and Boyle. Umpire—Gaffney.

BROOKLYN, 9; ST. LOUIS, 7.

The largest crowd ever present at Washington Park saw the afternoon game, over 22,000 persons being in attendance.

Brooklyn 0 0 3 2 1 0 3 0 0—9
St. Louis 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 3 1—7

Base hits—Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 10. Errors—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 7. Batteries—Caruthers and Bushong; Chamberlain and Milligan. Umpire—Gaffney.

Baltimore, 8; Kansas City, 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—The Baltimores defeated Kansas City today in a one-sided game, due to the inability of the visitors to solve Kilroy's delivery.

Baltimore 1 1 2 0 1 0 3 0 0—8
Kansas City 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Kansas City, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Kansas City, 4. Batteries—Kilroy and Tate; McCarthy and Hoover. Umpire—Ferguson.

Rain at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., May 30.—The Columbus-Louisville games were both postponed on account of rain.

INTER-STATE ASSOCIATION.

A Large Audience Witnesses the Defeat of Springfield by the Peoria Team.

PEORIA, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Fully 2,500 people witnessed the Springfield-Peoria game here today. The weather was cold for the time of year and the grounds were in bad condition. Both teams put up a good article of ball and were loudly applauded at times. The umpire gave general satisfaction.

Springfield 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 4 1—7
Peoria 3 0 0 1 0 4 1 0 0—9

Base hits—Peoria, 17; Springfield, 8. Errors—Peoria, 4; Springfield, 4. Batteries—Sowders and Johnson, Bartson and Newman. Umpire—Kinsie. Time—2:20.

Quincy, 30; Evansville, 8.

QUINCY, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Quincy batted the Evansville pitcher unmercifully in the morning game.

Quincy 2 4 3 2 1 4 5 4 5—30
Evansville 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 4—8

Base hits—Quincy, 27; Evansville, 8. Errors—Quincy, 8; Evansville, 11. Batteries—Henry and Kittredge; Vogel and Nicholas. Umpire—Jennings.

QUINCY, 18; EVANSVILLE, 3.

At the afternoon game the Quincys repeated their tactics of the morning and did some terrific batting. There were about 5,000 people present. The weather was rather cool.

Quincy 3 0 0 2 5 0 8 0 0—18
Evansville 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3

Base hits—Quincy, 20; Evansville, 8. Errors—Quincy, 4; Evansville, 6. Batteries—Demarris and Kittredge; Latouche and Calhoun. Umpire—Jennings.

Burlington, 5; Davenport, 10.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 30.—The first game between the Burlingtons and Davenports was played this forenoon in a cold atmosphere and before a small crowd of people. The home club put in their pitcher, Hogerman, and his reckless playing gave six runs to the visitors in the first inning, this insuring them the game. Nice was then substituted.

Burlington 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—5
Davenport 6 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—10

Base hits—Burlington, 8; Davenport, 6. Errors—Burlington, 4; Davenport, 1. Batteries—Hogerman, Nice, and Weckbecker; Rhines and Schildknecht. Umpire—Hall.

BURLINGTON, 5; DAVENPORT, 4.

Afternoon game:

Burlington 1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0—5
Davenport 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—4

Base hits—Burlington, 10; Davenport, 6. Errors—Burlington, 5; Davenport, 4. Batteries—Cody and Weckbecker; Seering and Murphy. Umpire—Hall.

Illinois-Indiana League Games.

DECATUR, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Illinois-Indiana League game:

Decatur 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Lafayette 7 0 0 0 2 1 2 0 1—13

Base hits—Decatur, 4; Lafayette, 8. Errors—Decatur, 14; Lafayette, 2. Batteries—Conn and Collender; Wilson and McFarland.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Bloomington and Terre Haute played here today, the score being Terre Haute, 9; Bloomington, 0.

THEY PLUNGED ON MAORI.

AN UPSET FOR THE TALENT IN THE TOBACCO STAKES AT LATONIA.

Zulu Walks Away with the Prize and the Heavy Betters Make a Dump—First Day of the Spring Meeting at Jerome Park—Close of the Gravesend Meeting—Swimming Contests at the West Side Track Witnessed by 1,500 People.

COVINGTON, Ky., May 30.—[Special.]—It rained almost continuously from morning till night today, but being a holiday a crowd turned out that packed the grandstand and caused a veritable crush in the betting quarters. Indeed, the betting was brisker than on any other day of the meeting. In the Tobacco Stakes alone probably $30,000 changed hands. In that race, with seven starters, the talent and the heavy betters fairly plunged on Maori, making her a slight favorite over the field. The 3-year-old Zulu was second choice, but all the other starters had more or less support, Leontine and Landlady being pretty well backed. Before half the distance had been covered Maori and Zulu drew away from the others, and thereafter there was nothing in the race but the pair. They raced together for five furlongs, when Zulu forged slightly ahead, and entering the stretch she had nearly a length the best of it. All efforts to overhaul her were unavailing, and she won easily by two lengths from Maori, the others being strung out to the eighth pole.

In the mile handicap Prince Fortunatus and the Chevalier were scratched, leaving seven starters, and of these most of the money went on Gilford and White Nose, while odds of 6 to 1 could be had about Marchma. Gilford got the worst of the start, while Marchma got off well, and was not afterwards headed, winning easily by two lengths from Gilford. White Nose ran rather disappointingly, coming in an indifferent third.

Jewell Ban had all she could do to win the mile and a furlong, and with more vigorous riding on Unlucky the latter would have won.

Kedar Kahn, the favorite, had no trouble in winning the opening dash, and the closing event left the faverite, Miss Blonde, in the soup, and a large slice of public money with her. Ellen Douglass won by a nose after a driving finish with Tioga.

Most of Bryant & Scoggan's horses will be shipped to St. Louis, but Proctor Knott will not go there. He will be sent hence to Louisville, where he will be trained until about three days before the beginning of the Washington Park meeting, when he will be shipped to Chicago.

Summaries of today's races:

First race, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven and one-half furlongs—Kedar Khan, 104 pounds, Hyder Ali—Cousin Etta (Allen), 4 to 5, first; Cupid, 118, Baden Baden—Brenda (Blaylock), 4 to 1, second; Maid of Orleans, 103, Plenipo—Ballet Girl, 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:45½. Cast Steel, 106 (Sammons); Bonita Belle, 104 (Fox); Warrior, 102 (Moffins); Get, 91 (Lewis); Montapeak, 108 (Schaffer), finished in the order named.

Second race, sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile and seventy yards—Jewel Ban, 106 pounds, King Ban—Jewel (Stoval), 3 to 5, first; Unlucky, 98, Leonatus—Lorentia (Finnegan), 3 to 1, second; Mayo O., 91, Fonso—Minnie Williams (Niel), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:57. No other starters.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Marchma, 103 pounds, St. Martin—Gold Basis (Warwick), 5 to 1, first; Gilford, 107, Gilroy—La Gitana (Fox), 6 to 5, second; Carlton, 90, King Alfonso—Miranda (Freeman), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¼. White Nose, 104 (Allen); Dad, 103 (Overton); Flitter, 91 (Finnegan); Probus, 90 (Ray), finished in the order named.

Fourth race, the Tobacco Stakes, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile—Zulu, 100, Warwick—Zingarella (Allen), 5 to 1, first; Maori, 112, Poulet—Queen of Cyprus (Stoval), 6 to 5, second; Leontine, 103, Leonatus—Bonnie May (Finnegan), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:35¾. Marchburn, 100 (Fox); Landlady, 112 (Ray); Catalpa, 105 (Warwick); Brookful, 100 (Overton), finished in the order named.

Fifth race, selling, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Ellen Douglas, 93 pounds, Rossifer—Lady of the Lake (Steppe), 4 to 1, first; Tioga, 100, Fonso—Miss McGowan (Freeman), 3 to 1, second; Chapman, 100, imported King Ban—Elmira (Ray), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¼. Sunny Brook, 100 (E. Jones); Miss Blonde, 103 (Overton); Bamboo, 93 (Harris); Hilo, 94, (Niel), finished in the order named.

Following are the entries, weights, and pools on tomorrow's races:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Stuart, 112 pounds, $10; Clamor, 112, $4; Jakie Toms, 106, $4; Little Martha, 89, $2; Holland, 110, $2.

Second race, one mile, selling—Kedar Khan, 108 pounds, $10; Castaway, 106, $8; Bonair, 100, $8; Nylepta, 101, $6; Vesper Bell, 96; Fargo, 108; Montpeak, 110, sold in the field for $4.

Third race, four and one-half furlongs—Ballyhoo (110 pounds), $14; Adele M. (110), $12; Lady Blackburn (110), $10; Cecil B. (105), $8; Spring Dance (110) $6; Bessemer (110), $6; Regents Valentine (1.5), Maya (105), Susie L. (105), sold in the field for $2.

Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards, handicap—Quindaro Belle (95 pounds), $12; Dad (103), $6; Probus (90), $4; Ban Hazem (90) and Get (90) sold in the field for $4.

Fifth race, three-quarters mile, Sensation Stakes—Starters: Caldwell (121), $10; Penn P. (121), $10; Outlook (113), $8; Avondale (113), $6; Mary Malloy (105), $4; Abilene (108), $4; Lillian Lindsay (110), $4; Frederick 1. (111), $4; Flambeau (111), $2.

FIRST DAY AT JEROME PARK.

The Spring Meeting Opens with Splendid Weather and a Card of Eight Races.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Jerome Park race course is now believed by many to be the most picturesque in America, and never did it look lovelier or more attractive than today. The skies lowered up to noon. The sun, however, came out brightly about 1 o'clock, but a fine breeze tempered the rays and made it delightfully cool. The track today was in the finest possible condition, though a little dusty on top.

The summaries follow:

First race, 1,400 yards—Starters: Fred B., Banner Bearer, Salisbury, Bess, Ballston. Ballston won in 1:24, Bess second, Salisbury third.

Second race, one-half mile—Starters: Bavarian, Devotee, May Queen, Paradox, Rainbow, Druidess, Homeopathy, Phœbe. Druidess won in 0:49¼. Devotee second, Bavarian third.

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Walkover for Firenzi.

Fourth race, one and three-sixteenth miles—Starters: Eurus, Gypsy Queen, J. A. B. Eurus won in 2:06, J. A. B. second.

Fifth race, one mile—Starters: Diablo, Orator, Eric, Sansom, Reporter, Sunshine. Diablo won in 1:45¼, Eric second, Reporter third.

Sixth race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Aurelia, Oriflamme. Aurelia won in 1:58¼.

Seventh race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Miracle, Little Minnie, Firefly, Queen of Hearts, Gen. Ney, Crusader, Mirabeau, Annie M., Arab. Miracle won in 1:18, Mirabeau second, Little Minnie third.

The entries for tomorrow are:

First race, five furlongs and a half—Telephone, 113; Iago, 113; May Queen, 110.

Second race, one mile—Long Knight, 110 pounds; walkover.

Third race, one mile and one-eighth—Gypsy Queen, 116 pounds; Fides, Auricoma, Holiday, Senorita, 113 each; Sunshine, 106; Corinth, 106; Daylight, 106.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Brown Charlie, 110 pounds; Khafton, 98; Lonely, 95.

Sixth race, 1,400 yards—Miracle, 117 pounds; Crispin, 106; Little Jake, 103; Crusader, 103; Harbor Lights, 93; Topeka, 81.

Fifth and seventh races did not fill. Entries close at 1 p. m. tomorrow.

Eighth race, one mile—Starters: King Crab, Eolo, Charles Dreux, Geronimo, Khaftan. King Crab won in 1:44, Eolo second, Dreux third.

AT THE GRAVESEND COURSE.

St. Carlo and Ballarat Scratched from the Tremont Stakes, Which Radishah Wins.

GRAVESEND, L. I., May 30.—A damp wind from the ocean blew all the afternoon and made wraps comfortable. After the second race a light rain began to fall. The scratching of Mr. Belmont's colt, St. Carlo, and Senator Hearst's Ballarat from the Tremont Stakes was a great disappointment to the public, for these two were expected to make a battle royal. The victory of Hanover in the first race was a popular one. The summaries are:

First race, one-half mile—Starters: Hanover, Martha, Blue Rock, Jay F. Dee, Forest King, Tipstaff, Louise, Little Barefoot. Hanover won in 48¾, Blue Rock second, Forest King third.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Burch, Belinda, The Bourbon, Barrister, Brother Ban, Frank Ward, Vosburg, Ovid. Belinda won in 1:56, Frank Ward second, The Bourbon third.

Third race, Tremont Stakes, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Radishah, Anaconda, Cayuga, Civil Service, Banquet, Torso, Flatbush, Mignon, Folly. Radishah won in 1:16, Cayuga second. Banquet third.

Fourth race, one and one-eighth miles—Starters: Zephyrus, Tenny, Long Island, Jay F. Dee, Malachi, Major Domo, The Forum, My Fellow, Philander. Tenny won, Major Domo second, Long Island third. Time, 1:54.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Urbana, Onward, Bagatelle colt, Centaur, Insight, Martha, Ripley, Rosa Kader colt. Urbana won, Martha second, Centaur third. Time, 1:03.

Sixth race, one mile—Starters: King Idle, Satisfaction, Carnegie, Deception, Passport, Maia, Count Luna, Bill Bond, Melodrama, Lucy H., Japhet, Ofelius, and Frolic. King Idle first, Satisfaction second, Carnegie third. Time, 1:43¼.

Seventh race, six furlongs—Starters: Stonington, Ban Cloche, Seadrift, Anomaly, Theora, Umpire, Valley Stream, Coldstream, Regulus. Stonington first, Ban Cloche second.

Eighth race, five-eighths of a mile—Starters: Mamie B., Benefit, Gramercy, Frailty, Cora Mia, Kenwood. Mamie B. won in 1:02½. Benefit second, Gramercy third.

THEY SAW RACES IN THE RAIN.

Fifteen Hundred People at the West Side Track.

Despite the miserable weather about 1,500 persons went to West Side Park yesterday to witness racing over one of the softest tracks ever seen. Some of the spectators described the contests as "swimming races." Each of the five races was a procession from start to finish, with the exception of the third race, in which St. Albans closed up on Big Three, the latter being under a pull. In the other four races the winner led the second about ten lengths. California fell under the wire at the finish of the second race. The horse was tired and ready to stop, and responded quickly when Talbot took a pull on him. His feet slipped from under him and he turned over on his right side and sunk in the mud, while Talbot took a dive forward. When the horse and rider got up both looked like animated bodies of black mud and the spectacle caused beholders to laugh uproariously. The boy got up laughing and his mouth was the only feature discernible.

First race, a selling dash of five furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Starters: Palisade, 108 pounds, Gerhardy; Lucille, 97, Francis; Lillie Kinney, 95, Abbas; Mamie C., 103, De Long. Palisade won, Mamie C. second, Lillie Kinney third. Time, 1:08¾. Post odds against the winner, 2 to 1.

Second race, one mile and a sixteenth, selling—Starters: Derochment, 100 pounds, Boyd; J. B. Clay, 97, De Long; Hollywood, 94, Stewart; Eatontown, 90, Abbas; Lewis Clark, 105, Singleton; California, 94, Talbot. J. B. Clay won, Lewis Clark second, Eatontown third. Time, 1:50¾. Post odds against the winner, 4 to 1.

Third race, a handicap of one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Long Chance, 108 pounds, Gerhardy; Big Three, 114, Richardson; St. Albans, 110, Abbas; Hornpipe, 112½, Barber. Big Three won, St. Albans second, Long Chance third. Time, 1:58¾. Post odds against the winner, 2 to 1.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Starters: Spectator, 97 pounds (De Long); Jim Jordan, 105 (Vignes); Dakota, 91 (Stewart); Event, 113 (Neil); Ridgepole, 105 (Nichols); Hon. John B., 99 (J. Clark); Glen Pearl, 102 (Griffin); Pilfer, 105 (White); Dudley Oaks, 105 (Abbas). Spectator won, Event second, Dakota third. Time, 1:26½. Post odds against the winner, 2 to 1.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, for horses beaten three or more times during the meeting—Starters: Alpena, 90 lbs., Harris; Ormie, 84 lbs., Stewart; Cashier, 101 lbs., Gerhardy; Hattie D., J. Clark; Hamlet, 112 lbs., Richardson; Fillmore, 104 lbs., F. Clark; Tom Berlin, 103 lbs., Higgins. Hamlet won, Cashier second, Alpena third. Time, 1:35½. Post odds against the winner, 2½ to 1.

TODAY'S CARD.

There are five races on the card for today, the entries and weights being as follows:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Buckler, 90 pounds; Billie G., 105; Nickel Plate, 108; Schoolmaster, 101; Annawan, 112; Vanguard, 101; Maggie W., 107.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, heats—Dutchman, 91 pounds; J. B. Clay, 91; Solid Silver, 90; Overton, 90; Lord Grosvenor, 90.

Third race, one mile—Unite, 121 pounds; Alpena, 101; Lewis Clark, 126; Lizzie Glenn, 121; Leman, 128.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles—The Hon. John B., 90 pounds; Aristi, 107; Long Chance, 104; Big Three, 110; Derochment, 102.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Clara Moore, 103 pounds; Lord Grosvenor, 103; Jim Jordan, 101; Tommy R., 109; Tom Berlin, 105.

BODACK AND LUMSDEN THE WINNERS

The Former Comes In First, the Latter Makes Best Time in the Pullman Race.

Despite the northeaster and a cold rain, the Pullman road race was held yesterday and was a success in every way, though not as pleasant as it might have been had the weather been more favorable. But, notwithstanding all this and extremely poor roads, good time was made, Lumsden, one of last year's winners, covering the sixteen odd miles in 56 minutes and 45 seconds, with Van Sicklen at his heels in 57:48, and Terry Andrae in 57:49. Notwithstanding this good time Bodack carries off the first prize, as he was the first of the wheelmen to cross the finishing line amid the cheers of some 500 ladies and gentlemen who had gathered at the Hotel Florence to see the finish.

Of the 123 men entered only seventy started in the race, though some followed over the course down Michigan avenue for a short distance, while others took the train to Pullman to see the finish. The boys were prompt in getting their positions in front of the Leland Hotel—the rain would not permit their loafing much. The limit men started at exactly eighteen minutes after 10, so that Starter Conkling had just time to catch the train for Pullman. The boys started out with a spurt and in a short time were separated to a remarkable degree. Down the boulevards, with the wind at their back, they made great time. The roads were good here, though fearfully muddy. When the Stony Island road was reached the time began to be slower, and when opposite the Nickel Plate shops every rider had to dismount. The rains had softened the pure blue clay so much that the wheels sunk into it six inches, and the safeties became so clogged that it was almost impossible to move them. The larger wheels stood the best show. Many had no trouble in riding over the "sandhill," though some preferred to push their machines over it. When the foundry at One Hundred and Fourth street was reached some took to a sidewalk, and as a result protests were entered against them. The train which left at the same time as did the wheelmen only passed the boys at Grand Crossing, showing that the poor time part of the ride was made in the bad places spoken of.

It was just 11:19:13 when Bodack of the Æolus Club whizzed past the crowd at the hotel. He was wet, spattered with mud, and tired, having covered the distance in one hour and thirteen seconds. Two minutes later Dole and Pratt came in, and the others came thick and fast. It did not take long for the boys to change their clothes. They were prepared for a change, friends having carried out their dry ones.

When Lumsden and Van Sickelen crossed the line they were greeted with rounds of cheers. Lumsden looked as fresh as though he had just started, but Van seemed a little fatigued.

Lumsden, Van Sickelen, and Andrae were scratch men, and so showed their powers on the wheel by the time made. The finish was made in the order of the names, the actual time being also given in the following:

F. Bodack, 1:00:13; F. L. Doll, 1:01:58; G. H. Pratt, 1:03:17; H. W. Harland, 1:04:28; W. B. Hassard, 1:15:58; A. Guthrie, 1:02:33; R. Kinsley, 1:03:20; Frank Rabbe, 1:05:37; George M. Skeer, 1:06:37; Irving Otis, 1:07:45; F. H. Tuttle, 1:01:13; J. S. Corey, 1:04:12; Frank Riggs, 1:02:18; F. L. Chase, 1:06:22; William Rennaker, 1:08:24; George Kurtz, 1:02:18; A. E. Lumsden, 0:56:15; George A. Thorne, 1:15:15; Albert Kuehnee, 1:03:25; G. S. Haskell, 1:06:05; W. P. Uilrich, 1:05:06; N. H. Van Sickelen, 0:57:49; A. W. Harris, 1:03:28; C. H. Tobey, 1:06:29; Rome O'Connell, 1:07:45; E. C. Bode, 1:05:47; J. W. Thorne, 1:05:34; G. H. Sage, 1:04:56; C. F. Sage, 1:07:28; Charles Brignon, 1:07:17; J. Gutherie, 1:07:14; H. E. Sauer, 1:02:22; C. A. Patterson, 1:12:26; John Errickson, 1:12:22; F. E. Spooner, 1:02:37; George K. Barrett, 1:10:41; H. E. Loveday, 1:03:10; M. J. Andrews, 1:08:00; S. H. Farnham, 1:08:05; G. P. Washburn, 1:08:36; C. A. Stokes, 1:10:51; W. P. Robertson, 1:13:50; A. S. Bradley, 1:09:24; J. M. Irwing, 1:08:25; C. C. Mead, 1:09:00; J. C. Harrington, 1:08:38; A. J. Street, 1:07:41; A. M. Luce, 1:06:36.

Lumsden will receive the special time prize, while Bodack will have first choice of a large list of prizes consisting of bicycles, medals, cyclometers, and other sporting goods. He has been riding but about two years, though in that time he has made some good records. At the Exposition tournament he carried away one or two small prizes, and his riding of yesterday rather surprised wheelmen. The time of Lumsden is not considered particularly good, for the distance over the same road was made a few days ago in 54 minutes, though under more favorable weather. Had the roads not been so soft this time would undoubtedly have been beaten. Lumsden says he can beat that record and that he ought to have made it yesterday.

The games which were to have taken place on Athletic Island, the annual meeting of the Pullman Athletic Club, had to be postponed, owing to the rains, until tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. There were a good many disappointed because of this, as many out-of-town people had expected to see their friends do some road work. Every event will take place, however, and the program will be carried out.

Concerning the Handicapping.

CHICAGO, May 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In answer to the letter in yesterday's TRIBUNE entitled "Some Curious Handicapping," in which insinuations are made thick and fast that all handicaps were made in favor of one particular make of wheel, I would simply name the members of the committee and the make of wheel they ride and then leave it to the cycling public to judge as to whether any make of wheel was favored by us. The committee was composed of the following well known wheelmen: C. E. Randall, ex-President Chicago Cycling Club, Star; W. A. Davis, Captain Illinois Cycling Club, Star; Harry Gotthelf, Captain Douglas Cycling Club, Star; A. W. Harris, Captain Lincoln Cycling Club, Columbia; John H. Thiele, Pastime Cycling Club, Columbia; Tom Bray, Captain Æolus Cycling Club, Champion; Mr. Stoddard, Englewood Cycling Club, Victor. Further comment we believe to be unnecessary.

W. A. DAVIS, Chairman.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Pickett and Sowders Sold.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 30.—The sale of Shortstop Pickett and Pitcher Sowders of the St. Paul Base-Ball Club has finally been consummated, Kansas City securing them for $6,500. The two men will join the Kansas Citys in the East at once.

A Fight Stopped by the Sheriff.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 30.—A prize-fight between Jim Corbett and Joe Choynski, heavyweights, was begun near San Anselmo this morning, but was stopped by the Sheriff after four rounds had been fought. Corbett had decidedly the best of it when the fight was stopped.

Amateur Games.

At Cambridge, Mass.—Princeton, 7; Harvard, 6.

At Woodstock, Ill.—Woodstocks, 8; Elgins, 16.

At Monmouth, Ill.—Forenoon game, six innings, Monmouth Athletics, 21; Rock Island, 7. Afternoon game, Athletics, 12; Rock Island, 0.

Big Investment by an English Syndicate.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 30.—An English syndicate today consummated the purchase of 320,000 acres of yellow pine land, four sawmills, three planing mills, and thirty-six miles of railroad and equipment. The property is situated in Ercambia County, Florida, and Baldwin County, Alabama, adjoining. The price paid was $1,500,000. The sellers were the Muscovia Lumber Company, the Michigan Lumber Company, and the G. W. Robinson Company.

No Fear of the Warships.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 30.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries is getting out official information as to the dispatching of warships to Behring Sea by either England or the United States. No significance is attached by the head officials to the dispatch of these steamers—at any rate that is how they express themselves.

The View Obstructed.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* If Matt Quay would step to one side a few minutes the people of this flourishing country might obtain a fair, unobscured view of the Administration. Owing to Mr. Quay's prominence, however, the political scenery is dim, shadowy, and ill-defined.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Ice formed at Carson, Ia., last night. Corn will be badly damaged.

Mrs. John Aldrich, on trial at Hastings, Neb., for poisoning her husband, was acquitted yesterday.

Mrs. James Bloss and Mr. Brote Campbell of Mason City, Ia., were thrown from a carriage yesterday and seriously injured.

In Tower, Minn., yesterday John Simmons killed David Cook for making derogatory remarks about Simmons' sister-in-law.

IT WAS A LONG SEARCH.

A GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR SECURES A VENERABLE PRISONER.

Dr. H. L. Moody, a Fine-Looking Man of 60 Years, Arrested in Chicago After a Pursuit of Eight Months in the United States, Mexico, and Canada—He Is Charged with the Use of Other Men's Names—Other Local News.

Gen. M. La Rue Harrison, an inspector of the postal money order system, will return to Washington highly elated. He has at last found Dr. H. L. Moody of Washington, D. C., a remarkably fine-looking man of 60 years, who has a weakness, it is claimed, for signing other people's names to checks and drafts. Gen. Harrison's search for Dr. Moody has extended over a period of eight months and has taken him into Canada and Mexico besides all parts of this country. The arrest was made by Detectives Flynn and Kehoe on a telegraphic description received by the police three days ago. He was found walking along North Wells street and was locked up at the Central Station.

Gen. Harrison will have the pleasure of a return trip to Washington with one of the warmest of his old friends, for such was Dr. Moody, but they will no doubt have a less enjoyable time than they had traveling together through California in 1881. Moody was then on his wedding trip and his charming bride formed an acquaintance with Gen. Harrison's wife that resulted in the friendliest correspondence for years. Gen. Harrison and Dr. Moody also formed a strong attachment for each other. They occupied adjoining rooms in the Palace Hotel at San Francisco and went on pleasure excursions all over California. Dr. Moody engaged in the ice business in San Diego and also lived in Oakland, Cal., and Portland, Ore. Seven years later Moody came to Washington to pay a short visit to Gen. Harrison, and got him to identify him to Charles A. James, President of a Washington bank, where he passed a bogus check for $50, purporting to be drawn and indorsed by New York parties. When the check was protested it was learned that there was no such firm as William M. Ransom & Co., and William E. Mason, a clerk in the Grand Union Hotel, on Forty-second street, New York City, denied all knowledge of it.

In October last Moody is said to have passed a spurious check on the Grand Union Hotel drawn on a Los Angeles bank for $300, and later another for $10 on J. B. Hartman of Wooster, O. The stubs of his check-book, it is said, show that he has victimized hotelmen by the score, and the amounts are believed to aggregate several thousand dollars.

Moody was at one time employed as a traveling agent for the Phœnix Oil Company of Cleveland, O. He has recently been in Detroit, Lansing, Bangor, Eaton Rapids, Pontiac, Mich.; Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and Dunkirk, N. Y.; Youngstown, Cincinnati, and Wooster, O.; and is said to have left a well defined trail of forgeries. It was learned that he was in Chicago through the Postmaster in Asbury Park, N. J.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

In Memory of the Late J. B. Finch.

The consideration of the ritual and constitution of the Juvenile Templar Division of the Good Templars' Grand Lodge consumed the whole of the morning session yesterday, and was then continued until the evening meeting on account of the memorial services in respect to the late John B. Finch. The memorial services were open to the public. About 400 persons were present at the First Methodist Church. Grand Templar W. W. Turnbull presided. On the platform stood a large portrait of Mr. Finch. It was festooned with roses and ivy. Under it were a bank of immortelles and a floral regalia. Col. R. S. Cheves of Kentucky read a memorial address. Mr. Finch died suddenly in Boston two years ago. He was the Grand Templar of the order and the Chairman of the National Prohibition party. Short speeches were made by many of the visiting delegates. No afternoon session was held. Most of the delegates went to Rosehill.

At the cemetery the grave of the late Past Grand Templar was covered with floral offerings. Addresses were made by Grand Templar Turnbull, Templar Malins, and other officers and members.

The Christian Endeavor Union.

The Executive Committee of the Christian Endeavor Union held a meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon, at which the following officers were selected: Charles B. Holbridge of Bloomington, President; S. L. Mershon of Evanston, Vice-President; Ira W. Gantt of this city, Treasurer, and A. T. Hemingway of Oak Park, S. H. Gehlman of Springfield, W. J. Semelcoth of Peoria, J. D. Rugg of Champaign, J. N. Hibbard of Evanston, E. M. Revelle of Richford, and M. K. Appelby of Jacksonville Executive Committee. S. L. Mershon and P. F. Chase, the President of the Chicago Association, were made a committee to arrange for an Illinois delegation to the National Convention at Philadelphia July 9-11.

A Hotel Sold for $120,000.

The building numbered 262 and 264 South Clark street, known as Hotel Alford, has been sold by Gwynne Dennis & Co. for Gen. George F. Alford of Dallas, Tex., for $120,000. The building has five stories above the basement and is finished throughout in hardwood. Gen. Alford became its owner last January, having bought it through Gwynne Dennis & Co. for $100,000. Subsequently, through the same firm, he leased it for a term of five years at an annual rental of $15,000. The lot upon which it stands is under a ninety-nine-year lease at $6,000 and the leasehold is now worth a good bonus on account of the increase of values in the vicinity.

Mayor Cregier's Eldest Son Married.

Miss Blanche Ellsworth, a cousin of Judge Henry M. Shepard, and Banks Cregier, eldest son of Mayor Cregier, were quietly married at noon yesterday at the Cregier residence, No. 418 East Chicago avenue, Prof. David Swing officiating. Only the families were present. The bride was given away by Judge Shepard and was unattended. She wore a traveling dress of soft gray material. After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Cregier left for a trip to St. Louis and Kansas City. On their return they will reside at No. 418 Chicago avenue.

Items.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 43°; 9 a. m., 43°; 10 a. m., 43°; 11 a. m., 44°; 12 m., 43°; 1 p. m., 43°; 3 p. m., 44°, 6 p. m., 43°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.51; 6 p. m., 29.47.

Thursday evening, May 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1009 West Adams street, Morton J. Date and Edith H. Donahue were married, Dr. C. E. Mandeville officiating. The bride was attended by her sister, Clara Donahue, and the groom by Sydney S. Date. The contracting parties left at 9 o'clock for a two weeks' journey through Canada.

The field, staff, and line officers of the First Regiment Infantry dined with the Veteran Corps of the same regiment at the Leland Hotel last night immediately after the parade. It was the second of what it is intended to make an annual dinner. Next year, as was originally the intention this year, it will be held Feb. 22. There were no toasts, and the speeches made were wholly informal. About thirty-five members of the corps and fifteen officers were present.

Haymarket-Hall was crowded with merrymakers last night. The occasion was the first annual May party given by Stereotypers' Union, No. 4. The hall was tastefully decorated and was resplendent with many colors. Over the rostrum floated a beautiful banner with the name of the union neatly embroidered upon it. At 9 o'clock the grand march began. It was led by Charles Lehan and wife and participated in by fully fifty couples. An enjoyable program of twenty-four numbers was rendered.

As Detective Plunkett was going through the crowd at the unveiling of the monument at the haymarket he noticed a young man who was faultlessly dressed. Looking closer he recognized John, alias "Sallie" White, an expert pickpocket, and a few minutes later caught White in the act of robbing a man. When Detective Plunkett grabbed him he had his hand in the man's breast pocket. White was locked up at the Desplaines street station.

A committee of citizens headed by Mr. William S. Huntington are at work preparing for the second annual series of excursions on Lake Michigan and Jackson Park picnics for the poor and needy women and children of this city during the hot weather. This movement started last August and proved quite a success, and it is to be hoped that this summer many a poor woman and her children will be much benefited by these outings. The first excursion will be given as soon as the weather becomes settled.

NEWS FROM SUBURBAN TOWNS.

Evanston.

An adjourned meeting of the Society of the First Presbyterian Church was held Wednesday evening to choose a pastor. It was decided by a vote of 119 to 45 to extend a call to the Rev. W. W. Knox, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Bayonne, N. J. In view of the fact that the minority declined to make the call unanimous the moderator, the Rev. J. G. K. McClure, representing the Presbytery of Chicago, advised the church not to prosecute the call, but it was voted to send the call in justice to Mr. Knox, as the opposition was in no sense personal, being based solely on the ground of availability. Under the circumstances, it is more than doubtful if Mr. Knox will accept the call, although the minority in the church, while a large one, would give him a hearty welcome in spite of its adverse votes.

Normal Park.

The annual tree-planting exercises at the Normal School will be held Saturday. The alumni breakfast will be served at 10 a. m. and the tree-planting will take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The address of the day will be delivered by the Rev. Father Murray, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, Sixty-fifth street and Stewart avenue. The commencement exercises at the Normal School will be held June 30. Frances E. Willard will deliver the address.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Memorial-Day Properly Observed—A Case of Malignant Small-Pox.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The weather was cold for Decoration-Day and interfered somewhat with the parade. The impressive exercises at the Soldiers' Home included a dirge by the home band; prayer by the Rev. C. L. Mallory, chaplain of the home; the National hymn, sung by the children of veterans; memorial address by John L. Mitchell; patriotic song by the children; and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Putten, chaplain of the home. Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Gen. Jacob Sharpe, had charge of the children's singing. The services were conducted by Post Commander Henry Pitts. After the graves were decorated the procession marched to the main building and was there dismissed. A National salute was fired at noon. This afternoon there was a big parade in the city including the various secret organizations. Besides these several hundred school children were in line.

A man giving his name as Adolph Vogelman was picked up sick on the street Tuesday. When removed to the County Hospital he was found to be suffering from malignant small-pox. The hospital officials refused to keep him, and loading him into an ambulance drove him back five miles into the city to be committed to the city pest-house. The City Health Commissioner refused to accept the patient, claiming that it was a county case, and the patient was once more sent back to the hospital. Mayor Brown made a personal investigation today, and in a sharp letter to the Health Commissioner directed him to have the patient removed to the city pest-house. It is believed that the Health Commissioner will be removed by the Mayor for his action in the case.

The latest rumor in connection with the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road is that Angus Smith, who is a heavy stockholder, will be elected a director to fill one of the vacancies.

Spring is rapidly going. Now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.
TONIGHT AT 8. | NEXT MAT. SATURDAY.
DONNELLY AND GIRARD'S Latest Hit—THE CITY DIRECTORY.
IT IS A LAUGHING SUCCESS.
And the Critics Say So.
"A Clever Skit."—Herald.
"A Very Laughable Performance."—Inter Ocean."
"Audience Greatly Amused, Laughter Loud and Long."—News.
"Plenty of Laughing in It."—Times.
"Very Cleverly Written; The Best Piece in Which These Clever Comedians Have Yet Been Seen."—Mail.
"Abundance of New and Catchy Songs."—Journal.
"Should Have Fully as Good a Run as 'Natural Gas.'"—Globe. HOW CAN THEY STOP US?

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager
After Weeks of Preparation. Grand Production of the Powerful Romantic Drama,
—THE— SPIDER'S WEB.
By PAUL POTTER and HARRY HAMLIN.
ADVANCE SALE NOW OPEN. Beginning Tuesday, June 4.
WITH A SPLENDID COMPANY and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

HOOLEY'S—The Great, Big
LAST FOUR TIMES. Boston Howard Athenæum Co.
Saturday, Farewell Matinee. Sunday Night, GOOD BYE.
MONDAY, JUNE 3, Augustin Daly's Co. RAILROAD OF LOVE. SEAT SALE OPEN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST 2 NIGHTS OF THE GRAND POPULAR SUCCESS. Last Matinee Tomorrow. Shakspeare's Historical Spectacle,
Antony and Cleopatra
Under the direction of Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau, by MRS. POTTER,
Accompanied by Kyrle Bellew and New York cast. Next week—MRS. LANGTRY in a new play. SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
TONIGHT! 2D PERFORMANCE. TONIGHT!
Little Lord Fauntleroy
Master TOMMY RUSSELL as "Cedric."
Matinee Tomorrow at 2.
Seats sold two weeks in advance.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
UNCLE SAM'S RECEPTION.
Commencing Wednesday Evening, May 29th, and continuing during the week, with Matinees Decoration Day and Saturday.
Beautiful Costumes—Magnificent Decorations—Novel Program—Much Fun.
Promenade Concert by Nevans & Fisher's Full Military Band, and representation of old fashion "DEESTRECK SCHULE."
Together with stage performance at each entertainment. Refreshments during intermission.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
JOLLY COMEDIAN KARL GARDNER SWEET SINGER
In his Tyrolean Comedy,
FATHERLAND.
Every Evening and Matinee Saturday.
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FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

RATHER a silly article was that in the *News* yesterday commenting on an Associated Press dispatch printed in THE TRIBUNE reporting a dinner given to Buffalo Bill. The *News* is a member of the Associated Press. If it doesn't like the dispatches sent out by that organization why not complain to the General Manager, William Henry Smith?

THE Springfield dispatches failed to state that Crafts' "Short Cause Calendar" bill had passed both Houses. The fact was overlooked by the correspondents in the hurry of the closing hours of the session. It now appears that it managed to get through, and consequently it will go into effect as soon after the 1st of July as the Judges can make the necessary arrangements. There is no question that it will work well and expedite litigation greatly—probably one-third.

THE two provisions of the Constitution of this State which the monopolists and spoilsmen hate with heart and soul are those prohibiting special legislation for corporations and trusts and preventing communities from blanket-mortgaging themselves for the benefit of speculators and corrupt officeholders. It was to get rid of these stumbling blocks that the legislative friends of corporations and tax-eaters tried to have a convention called to "revise" the Constitution, meaning thereby the wiping out of those two provisions. Those sections which they object to so much are just the ones which caught the eyes of the people of South Dakota when they were framing their Constitution. That instrument declares that the Legislature shall create no corporations by special legislation, and that county, town, and city indebtedness must not exceed 5 per cent of the valuation. These great principles, which certain persons would be glad to have Illinois abandon, the South Dakotans make the corner-stone of their new political structure.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly at its recent session was decidedly mixed on the question of prohibition. At the afternoon meeting Monday last, when the discussion of the report of the Committee on Temperance came up, an effort was made to include in the report a resolution of sympathy with constitutional prohibition, but after a long and heated discussion, in which Dr. Howard Crosby headed the opposition, it was beaten. In the evening, however, when the opposition was not expecting anything of the kind, a resolution was pushed through favoring prohibition, though any indorsement of the third party was disclaimed. The vote of the afternoon and the general discussion of the subject, as compared with former years, show that the Presbyterians are rapidly coming round to high license and local option as the only practical temperance measures. Those who still cling to paper prohibition have never yet answered the simple question how they propose to enforce it where the public sentiment is not overwhelmingly in favor of it. They never will, because the question is unanswerable. Meanwhile it is evident that they do not represent the majority of sentiment in the Presbyterian denomination.

THE new steamship of the Pacific Mail Company is to be named China and will fly a foreign flag. It is singular that while the magnificent steamships City of New York and City of Paris, which are now crossing the ocean in six days and making triumphs in ocean transit which the world never before saw, were planned by American enterprise and built by American capital they all fly a foreign flag. Congress decided many years ago that this country must disown the enterprise of its own citizens in ocean navigation and shipbuilding. By refusing the American flag to any vessel not built wholly in this country, and with tariff enhanced, high cost materials, Congress for nearly 100 years has forced American capital and enterprise to build ships in British yards and sail them under a foreign flag. Thus the two "ocean greyhounds" which have won a reputation as the fastest ever put afloat, and which were built on American plans with American money, could be put at once into the naval service of Great Britain in case of war. What splendid service the City of Paris and the City of New York could perform in transporting troops quickly to a point where they might be urgently needed! No craft afloat could compete with these steamships in speed, and Great Britain could command their services absolutely. Planned by American skill and built with American money, they are British vessels simply because their builders were permitted to obtain construction material in England free of tax. The reason the China will fly a foreign flag is that she has been built for one-third less than the prices quoted by American builders under the disabilities that environ them. Hence they are restricted to coasting trade vessels.

THE St. Paul *Globe* is one of a number of Northern Democratic papers which express themselves as displeased with the discussion of the State sovereignty and right of secession dogmas by the Richmond *Dispatch* and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and as more than anxious to have the matter dropped. If the Richmond Democratic organ were getting the best of the discussion or even holding its own no Northern Democratic print would insist on having the discussion dropped, and it is a graceless act on the part of Northern Democrats when they see a Southern fellow-partisan being worsted while defending a party dogma not to give him any aid or comfort. Not one of them will repudiate or disown the Richmond man's interpretation of the Jeffersonian doctrine of the right of State secession, as they are all Jeffersonian disciples, and yet they give the *Dispatch* no aid in supporting it. The Richmond *Dispatch*, like the St. Paul *Globe*, declares itself a believer in the Jeffersonian doctrine, but the former paper alone explains that this includes the right of State secession, and makes it impossible that Jeff Davis could have been a Rebel, while it argues "Lincoln broke his oath" in resisting disunion. Northern Democratic papers also say they believe in the Jeffersonian doctrines, but refuse to give a bill of particulars. And when their Southern associate and fellow-partisan elucidates and explains the State secession meaning of Jeffersonian Democracy they insist that the discussion must stop. Will any Northern Democratic paper repudiate the doctrine of the Richmond *Dispatch* and declare Virginia Democracy a bogus article? If not, why don't they aid the *Dispatch* in defending the Jeffersonian doctrine which both pronounce the prime and vital principle in their political faith?

THE RIGHT TO MARCH IN PROCESSION.

The Appellate Court has decided, Judge Gary dissenting, that the city ordinance which makes it necessary for persons designing to march in procession through the streets to have the permission—generally a mere matter of form—of the Superintendent of Police is invalid, because "it is a prohibition and not a regulation of the use of "streets." Some Salvation Army soldiers were arrested and fined for parading after their noisy fashion without a permit. Had they applied for one it might have been granted had their parading been on suitable streets, but they either would not or forgot to ask for it, were arrested, fined, and appealed.

The decision, which is by Judge Moran, says nothing of evils which have already happened under this ordinance, but expresses the fear that in the future some tyrannical Chief of Police might refuse a permit to the Ancient Order of Hibernians or the Masons—a bold assumption in a city where both have some little political influence. The error of the Judge lies in assuming that there is such a thing as a "fundamental right" to walk in procession through a city street, when the rights of others are interfered with thereby. It is true that it has been the custom for all sorts of organizations to have parades, and will doubtless always continue to be so. It cannot be denied, however, that such processions when held in the busy streets of large cities, and when not of paramount public interest, interfere seriously with the comfort and the rights of a far greater number of individuals than are in the marching line. The delaying of hundreds of crowded street cars is no trivial matter when they are filled with people who want to get home and do not care a fig for the parade.

The sound theory is that all have a right to use the streets and sidewalks, but they must do it in such a manner that they do not trespass on the equal rights of others. Thus a policeman does his duty when he orders persons who are obstructing the sidewalk by standing in groups and talking to "move on." No one has a "fundamental right" to use the sidewalks as a loitering ground to the annoyance of others. Hence it is perfectly proper that the city should regulate any unusual use of the thoroughfares. It can with propriety say that at certain hours, when the mass of the people are journeying home on foot or in the cars, they shall not be delayed by a procession. They have their rights. The city can say it it pleases that there shall be certain business thoroughfares on which processions shall not go because of the bother they will create.

It is not the "fundamental right" of two party organizations to determine to hold parades on the same hours of the same day along the same streets, but it is the right of the city to say they must hold them on separate days, or that their lines of march must not clash. If the city authorities believe that a procession of Orangemen will raise a riot among those who wear the green, and they are unable to protect the parade, then they have a right to refuse to allow it to be held. If the authorities are convinced that an Anarchistic parade will lead to riot or bloodshed they have a right to forbid it. Had there been more interference by the police in 1877 with the impromptu parades that went about the streets scaring men from their work there would have been less rioting that year.

The same principle is applied in the case of military companies. It is a "constitutional right" to bear arms, but the United States Supreme Court has upheld the State law, which says that companies not belonging to the State Guard shall not parade with arms without the consent of the Governor. There has been no oppression under that law, and probably never will be. There has been more public peace and security.

The Mayor should see that this case is carried to the Supreme Court and is thoroughly argued before that body. Let the law, whatever it may be, be laid down by the highest tribunal. Let its Judges say whether it is a fact that the city cannot prohibit a procession which will lead to murder and riot. If it cannot, then the Anarchists will be quick to take advantage of it, and not a day will go by on which they do not parade with their red flag and their incendiary devices. Let the Supreme Court say whether the city is powerless to prevent a mob of howling dervishes, like the members of the Salvation Army, from rushing through the business streets when they are the most crowded, with discordant music and song, interfering with the lawful occupations of others. If the city cannot protect the rights of its citizens against the incursions of these Goths and Vandals it had better go out of business.

This decision, like some others made of late, rests on the Anarchistic principle of the right of the individual to do what he pleases regardless of the rights of others. It is an attempt to make certain Jeffersonian "glittering generalities" into legal maxims. The true doctrine is that the great "fundamental principle" is the public good, and to that the "fundamental rights" of individuals must yield when the community so decides. Judge Moran thinks only of the individual and his rights, and leaves society and its rights out of consideration.

THE HAYTIAN COMPLICATION.

The prompt manner in which the Administration intervened to protect the Samoan Islands from foreign control and to assert our rights in Behring Sea, and the equally prompt manner in which it is now moving to head off foreign domination in Hayti, show that no mistake was made when Mr. Blaine was called into the Cabinet to take charge of our foreign policy. It now seems to be generally conceded that the French Government may not have made an open treaty with the Legitime Haytian Government. The report, as will be remembered, was that France had agreed with Legitime to assist in restoring order, for which she was to receive valuable commercial privileges and other concessions which would practically amount to French control. Both the French Minister at Washington and the French Government itself have disclaimed any knowledge of such a convention, and Mr. Blaine as usual has expressed his diplomatic satisfaction and renewed his considerations of distinguished courtesy, but all the same he has taken precautions in time and is now ready to keep a careful watch on operations in Hayti. There is every reason why he should do so. The Legitime Government apparently cannot stand much longer the hard knocks which Hippolyte is giving it, and anarchy reigns at Port au Prince. It is at such a time as this, when Legitime would be ready to promise anything for the sake of help, that the French would be likely to make, not an open treaty, which our relations with Hayti would never allow, for this country would never permit foreign interference there, but secret negotiations to gain commercial control.

In this precarious situation of Hayti it is clearly our policy not only under the Monroe doctrine to warn foreign Powers to keep their hands off, but to strengthen our own relations with her and preserve our interests. It is with this end in view that our naval force will be increased and a commission sent there. Our vessels will protect both our citizens and our interests. The commission may do much towards the restoration of peace and order, the establishment of stable government, the securing of a coaling station, and the fostering of trade relations with us, even if it did not go to the extent of preparing the way for an ultimate annexation, or at least a protectorate, which would be its equivalent.

The situation is a delicate one, but it need not be feared that Secretary Blaine is not capable of handling it, or that he will not handle it in genuine American fashion, as he has already the Samoan controversy with Germany, and as he is now doing in the Behring Sea controversy with Great Britain. It is not necessary for him to make any apology or explanation for boldness and promptness in dealing with the Haytian question and in warning France and other foreign Powers to keep hands off, now that the civil war is reaching its end. It need not be feared, either, that there will be any backing out from his position. The crawfish policy ended with the exodus of Cleveland and Bayard from power. We have now a broad, vigorous, comprehensive continental policy, and it will be firmly carried out.

STILL IN THE STATE SOVEREIGNTY AND SECESSION FOG.

THE TRIBUNE has devoted considerable attention to the arguments of the Richmond *Dispatch*, Democratic organ, in support of State sovereignty and secessionism in order that people here in the North and West might see how these pestilential ideas are still cherished in the South. It is continually asserted that these doctrines have been exploded and abandoned and are no longer held, even in the Southern States. The utterances of the Richmond paper clearly prove the contrary. It admits that secessionism was beaten down by military force, but still claims that the right to secede was constitutional and just and was denied only by "usurpers and tyrants who never lack for justifying pleas."

The Richmond *Dispatch* is a Democratic paper of considerable ability, but it is curious to see how the State sovereignty infatuation can pervert and twist the intellect of Virginia Democrats. In attempting to support the secessionist doctrine this State organ of the Democracy gravely and deliberately adduces historical statements and citations which prove just the opposite of its claim. For instance, it has repeatedly cited the following from the Virginia ordinance ratifying the Federal Constitution:

> Virginia—to wit: We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, . . . do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression.

No exception can be taken to this statement, which ascribes the creation of the Federal Government not to the States but to "*the people of the United States.*" As a matter of course the people who made the Constitution can unmake it, and establish another by resuming the powers previously granted. Patrick Henry, who was a vehement anti-Nationalist, and opposed and antagonized the adoption of the Federal Constitution, clearly saw that the State sovereignty dogma was sacrificed when the power which created the National Government was ascribed to "the people of the United States." With all his wonderful eloquence he protested against such a declaration and warned the Virginians that if they once entered into a National Government they could not break it up and secede at will. He said:

> To all the common purposes of legislation it is a great consolidation of government, but when it works sorely on our necks we may have the consolation of knowing that it is a mixed government. . . . You are to bind yourself hand and foot—for what? To be unbound? You are to go into a dungeon—for what? To come out? Is there no danger when you go in that *the bolt of Federal authority will shut you in?*

Still, with the truth thus plainly stated, the Virginians ratified the Constitution and took upon themselves responsibility for the declaration that the powers of the Federal Government could be resumed only by "the people of the United States." The *Dispatch* says: "Virginia found in 1861, as Patrick Henry had foretold in 1788, that 'the bolt of Federal authority' had shut her in the Union."

Certainly. What else could Virginia expect? The "most eloquent and powerful orator of his time" told the Virginians that such would be the consequence of ratifying the Constitution, but they adopted it nevertheless, and against Henry's protest added the declaration that the sovereign authority was in "the people of the United States." As a matter of course the people of Virginia in adopting the Constitution could not add or prescribe conditions not agreed to by the people of other States. In fact, they did not attempt to do so, but put in their ordinance of ratification a distinct declaration that the sovereign authority was "in the people of the United States" and *not* in the States. This was nothing more than a reiteration of what the Constitution itself declared.

In trying to smooth matters over and placate the bitter Virginia anti-Nationalists Madison said with the skill of a master in the use of language when he sought to overcome Henry's objection to the phrase, "the people of the United States":

> Who are parties to it [the Constitution]? The people, *but not the people as composing one great body; but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties.*

Conceding, for the sake of the argument, everything that can be claimed as to the States being "sovereignties" before and at the time of the ratification of the Constitution, it does not follow that they remained such afterwards. They entered into "a more perfect union," made a new compact, took upon themselves new obligations, and voluntarily subjected themselves to a strengthened National Government, which was expressly vested with power to make "the supreme law" for them all. They could not secure the inestimable advantages of a strong National Government and yet remain thirteen "sovereignties." There can only be one sovereignty in a nation; only one supreme law. They could not have "a more perfect Union" and a National "supreme law" if any dissatisfied State had the constitutional right to break the integrity of the Union and violate the National law with impunity and walk out of the Union at pleasure. Hence the new National Government was vested with almost limitless military power not only "to repel invasion" but "to suppress domestic insurrection," and the President was made "Commander in Chief" and was commanded to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." The supreme National law thus to be enforced was declared binding on the courts in every State, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Hence, however independent or "sovereign" the States may have been before the adoption of the Constitution, they became afterwards subordinate political corporations and were no longer "thirteen sovereignties." The Government so established could not be lawfully broken up by secession or armed resistance to the "supreme law," but could be altered only in the manner provided after propositions looking to a change had been submitted to the *people* of all the States and the necessary majority secured. Henry told the Virginians the truth when he warned them that if they ratified the Federal Constitution Virginia would be a "sovereign" no longer, but would be "shut into the Union by the bolt of Federal authority." Yet, with this truth plainly and forcibly put before them, the Virginians ratified the Constitution and made themselves part of an indissoluble Union. Hence the attempt of Virginia in 1861 to secede was unconstitutional—it was rebellion, and the Democrats of that State who led the conspiracy were rebels and traitors. There is no getting away from that fact.

TRADE WITH NATIONS SOUTH OF US.

A Chicago contemporary, in speaking of American trade with "the nations south of us," gives the following tables showing the extent of Spanish-American commerce, and adds the comment immediately subjoined:

States.	Total imports	Imports from United States.
Argentine Republic	$117,352,125	$11,094,553
Empire of Brazil	104,703,000	8,127,883
Chili	48,630,862	3,242,314
Mexico	43,389,000	14,718,840
Peru	24,179,095	722,829
Uruguay	24,616,000	1,702,000
Venezuela	12,490,673	2,871,719
Cuba	57,000,000	10,546,411
Philippine Islands	17,985,000	147,682
Total	$450,336,755	$53,084,231

The table below gives the total exports from the States named, with the amounts that they export to the United States:

States.	Total exports.	Exports to United States.
Argentine Republic	$84,421,820	$5,938,808
Empire of Brazil	136,775,400	45,591,800
Chili	59,549,858	2,611,384
Mexico	48,885,908	7,959,557
Peru	31,634,275	461,726
Uruguay	18,672,000	1,523,000
Venezuela	16,460,855	8,261,236
Cuba	80,000,000	49,515,434
Philippine Islands	23,040,000	8,614,830
Total	$499,440,116	$130,477,775

The bulk of the trade of these people is with Europe, principally with Great Britain, Germany, and France. The commercial policy of those nations in subsidizing shipping to the Spanish-American ports enables vessel-owners to carry to and from them the products of Europe and South America at prices which American vessel-owners cannot afford. European shipping is constructed at free trade prices for materials and labor, and manned by sailors who are hired for free trade wages. Without subsidies European ships could afford to carry American commerce cheaper than United States ships. With subsidies Americans are placed at a double disadvantage, and the highways of the ocean are closed to their commerce.

But since American manufacturers are subjected to "a double disadvantage," how will it benefit them to get rid of a small part only, while the greater part, which remains, will be sufficient to exclude them from the sought-for trade? They may get cheaper transportation rates to "the countries south of us," or even have their goods carried for nothing, but how will they sell them in competition with European rivals whose wares and goods are produced at from 30 to 40 per cent less? Cheaper transportation rates will not make up to the American manufacturer the disadvantage to which he is subject on account of the high wages and high cost of raw material in the American market. A proposition to tax the people to pay a bonus to American manufacturers so they can afford to sell their products in foreign markets at 30 or 40 per cent less than cost would not be tolerated. Indirectly something of this kind may be attempted by subsidizing steamships ostensibly to carry mails, but really to get cheap freight rates at public expense for high-cost American goods. But the difference in the cost of European and American goods is so great that as a rule if our manufactures were carried free to neutral ports we could not begin to compete there with European rivals. The South American trade is a big prize, but how is it to be won? Will American manufacturers devise and submit a practical plan? Is it true that they will reject the only feasible means of securing this trade? Subsidizing steamships will simply put extra burdens on American taxpayers without enabling our manufacturers to compete with Europeans in neutral markets of the Southern nations. The United States ought to have at least half of the great South American trade now lost to this country, but will American manufacturers submit or consent to a practical plan to secure it?

THE PANAMA AND NICARAGUA CANALS.

The same day the news came of the sailing of the Nicaragua Canal construction party from New York the final dissolution of the Panama scheme and the consequent misery it has entailed on the isthmus were also announced. Poverty, sickness, suffering, thousands out of work and without food and shelter, and imminent danger of outbreaks and riots—such is the sad denouement of De Lesseps' ill-starred venture. Even the small amount of money necessary to keep what has been done in repair and save the machinery cannot be raised, and the question occurs what is to be done with the plant.

Clearly this is a question for the French investors themselves to answer, but the New York *Sun* urges the formation of a private French and American corporation to take up the enterprise where De Lesseps has left it and go on with it, or, at least, to make an appraisement of the value of the plant, ascertain upon what terms they can secure it and the franchises, and then determine whether it would cost less to complete it than to build the Nicaragua Canal. As against this proposition it stands of record that the canal at Panama was an impossibility from the start; that its failure was demonstrated; that it has failed exactly as it was pointed out it would; and that, even if it could be constructed at all, which is problematical, its construction cost would exceed the estimates by millions upon millions of dollars. To purchase such a desperate wreck as this and attempt to go on with it would only be to pour millions more into the same hole where De Lesseps has emptied the investments of the French people, and, even supposing it could be finished, to have a work on hand which would cost more to keep it in repair than its tolls would pay. It is known from the preliminary surveys that there are no serious obstacles standing in the way of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The surveys which have now been perfected disclose no engineering problems that have not been solved. The amount of cutting to be done is vastly smaller and easier than that at Panama. The maximum estimate of cost is far less and the time of completion much shorter. Besides all this, it is barely possible yet that De Lesseps will be sufficiently aided by the French Government to obtain legislative sanction for the floating of a new loan with its lottery attachments. In any event it would seem to be the hight of folly for Americans to invest in this disastrous and uncertain scheme and neglect the other, which is purely American and which presents no insurmountable difficulties. The people should not go blindly into the one or the other, but so far as can now be seen it is certain that the Panama enterprise, even if it could be carried through, would be unprofitable to the degree of failure, and that the Nicaragua company, if it keeps within its estimates, gives every promise of building a canal that will make a fair return for the investment. But meanwhile, if the New York *Sun* is so hopeful that the Panama Canal can be carried through to completion with success, undoubtedly De Lesseps would be much obliged to it and perhaps pay quite a bonus to learn how it can be done. Making all allowances, the outside cost of the Nicaragua Canal is $150,000,000. The Panama Canal is less than one-third done and has cost about $210,000,000. If the *Sun* can show how the latter can be finished for less than the Nicaragua, the figures will possess great interest for the Frenchman.

HAYMARKET MONUMENT DEDICATED.

There was dedicated yesterday on the haymarket square that monument which will preserve for all time the memory of the men who were murdered by the bomb of the Anarchists and also commemorate the gallantry of their comrades, who, confronted by unknown dangers, closed their ranks and marched on against their assailants. That happened the 4th of May, 1886. Since then three years have passed by, a shorter space of time than it generally takes in this or any city to erect a memorial to the honored dead.

The first duty of the city was to avenge the murdered ones. That was done as quickly as the law's delays would permit. Those whose wild harangues incited others to violence, and then to murder, have expiated their crimes on the gallows or are atoning for them at Joliet. After that had been done and the families of the murdered officers had been provided for the community was appealed to to raise a fund for a monument to the dead. That call was responded to with a cheerfulness which showed how thoroughly the citizens felt that the blood shed at the haymarket had been shed for them and in their cause. All were givers for such a purpose except those who had been inoculated with the poison of anarchy, and thought Spies, Parsons, and their associates were those most deserving of a memorial.

The artist has done his work, and the result of his labors was unveiled yesterday. There should have been a pleasanter day for the ceremony, but it matters little after all whether there were few or many present at the dedication. The monument is there to speak for itself, not merely for today but for the coming years. It will be to the police force an incentive to display the same bravery that their comrades did three years ago, knowing that even should they fall their memories will be cherished, their families cared for, and their murderers punished. It will be to all citizens evidence of the fact that it is by law and not by license, by ballots and not by bombs, that this country is governed, and that there is no place here for the wild and criminal teachings of Anarchists, or the dynamite methods with which they seek to carry out their principles. To Anarchists and their sympathizers it will be a perpetual warning that in this city, at least, they must respect the rights of property and of person, and that here they cannot put in force a creed which makes of men convicts in a great prison or paupers in a great workhouse, and takes from life all that makes it worth the living.

The monument which was exposed to public view amid the rains and winds of yesterday is something more than a memorial to the officers who "nobly fought and bravely died." It is a reaffirmance of the great principle of freedom ruled by law, which is the basis of American institutions.

OFFICESEEKERS' SQUABBLES.

Senatorial fights against the Executive, to have popular backing, must be based on principle, not office—on measures, not men. Thus far both Senators and President seem to agree about party policy; they differ slightly occasionally about the individuals who shall serve the Nation in places which have moderate work and good pay. It is fortunate there are not more of these places. If there were there would be more grumbling. But it must be remembered there are enough officeseekers under the shelter of the Stars and Stripes to consume the revenues not merely of this but of every other country, and until offices are as abundant as the stars in heaven as seen through the Lick telescope or the sands on the seashore there are bound to be disappointed patriots. But no matter how many of them there are they cannot break up a party. They could not rend the Democracy in twain and the Republicans are made of equally tough fibre.

In a short time the hurly-burly will be done. The best places have been filled, and the others soon will be. Col. Clarkson and his colleagues are doing active work. Not a minute passes but there can be heard the moan of an outgoing State sovereignty spoils Democrat and the exultant smile of a National Republican successor. The tough old Cleveland order of things is swiftly changing, giving place to new and better men. When all the spoils Democrats are out except those whom the civil service protects and the office broker ceases from his broking for lack of anything to broke the little poutings, and fault-findings, and scoldings with which the months of office-giving are always filled will come to a sudden end. Everybody will admit the appointments, taken as a whole, are the best that could have been made under the circumstances.

Therefore these Democratic correspondents need not worry about the Republican party, its President or its Senators. The Lord will protect his own. They need not grow thin and pale and lose their sleep over visions of a war similar to that which certain Republican Senators waged in 1872. If they must borrow trouble about something and the mere reporting of the news of the day does not suffice them, then let them look forward with alarm to that gloomy day some time in the next century when the next Democratic President will be perplexed and harassed in dividing up the offices to the satisfaction of his party chieftains and Congressional representatives. And let them also reflect that had not Cleveland and his reformers turned out all the Republican officeholders and put only Democrats in their places there would be no Democratic heads now falling into the baskets.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does not miss an opportunity of repeating the charge that the Prohibitionists of New York helped the Democrats to elect Gov. Hill. We wish THE TRIBUNE would show as much persistence in showing where Harrison's large plurality came from. New York County gave Cleveland 56,000 majority, but gave Hill nearly 70,000. We suppose the Prohibitionists of New York County who cast 1,125 votes for Fisk are responsible for the 14,000 votes that Hill ran ahead of Cleveland.—*The Lever.*

It is plain where they came from. Seven thousand anti-high license Republicans voted for Hill against high license Miller. Harrison received 106,922 Republican votes in New York City, and Miller, who ran for Governor especially on a high license platform, only got 99,352. Thirty thousand two hundred and fifteen anti-high license votes were cast for Jones. Hill's majority over Miller was 19,171 votes. If two-thirds of the 30,215 "Dry" votes fooled away on Jones had been cast for Miller (practical temperance man) they would have elected him in spite of the defection of the 7,000 Republican "Wets" who voted for Hill. In that case a temperance bill would have been passed and signed granting local option wherever there was a majority of the votes in favor of it, and high taxation and limitation, as in Pennsylvania, where public sentiment was inimical to prohibition. Great practical good would have been accomplished; but the sentimental "Drys" preferred no bread to three-quarters of a loaf, and forced other people who wanted three-quarters of a loaf to go to bed hungry. There is no phase of the human mind so illogical and exasperating as the sentimental crank.

YESTERDAY'S rains soiled to some extent the plumes and other external appurtenances of the drum majors, but were powerless to disturb in the slightest degree the real grandeur that manifests itself in the fearless eyes and imperial bearing of those great men.

LAST Wednesday the Secretary of State issued a license to a Chicago corporate society organized for social and benevolent purposes and bearing the title of Arci Bractwo Rozancowe Bratni Pomoci Pot Wezwaniam Swientego Dominika Przi Koscelle Swientego Wojciecha. With all her boasted culture has Boston anything to turn out that is worthy of being mentioned in the same afternoon with this Chicago institution?

FULL many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
But Iowa's Ruby will not shine unseen,
He'll sparkle in the frosty Belfast air.

WE have always stood up manfully for Editor George W. Childs of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, and have frequently taken occasion to express our hearty admiration for his many excellent qualities, but if he ever perpetrates another one as bad as the following, which was published in his paper a day or two ago, he will put it out of our power ever to say anything good of him again:

> The Weiss-Tschigorin chess tournament was composed mostly of draws, but the admiration of the public was not among them. It's a Weiss player that knows what Tschigorin on.

MR. BLAINE, the eyes of the country are upon you. 'Sdeath! Must the women of America be at the mercy of French dressmakers to any greater extent than they have hitherto been?

"EZRA, King of Heaven, England, and the United States," writes to THE TRIBUNE from Toledo, O., to say it is his decree that henceforth in all cities of over 10,000 population the government shall be vested in one man, who shall have absolute authority, subject only to the King. He shall be the Mayor, Common Council, and Chief of Police, and shall hold office during good behavior and administrative honesty. As applied to Chicago this will cut down the expenses of municipal government to an extent undreamed of before, and reduce the taxes almost to nothing. It knocks the last prop from under the flimsy arguments of the anti-annexationists. Thanks, Ezra.

IN the ages to come the Illinois will be the grand old river, and Chicago will be practically at its head of navigation. If the Hon. John M. Palmer is in the audience he is particularly requested to keep still. This thing is settled.

THE weather was at its worst, but the veterans turned out. Twenty-four years of peace have not made them fair weather soldiers.

THE clouds rendered their usual watery tribute to Decoration-Day.

THERE is a little missionary steamer whose Captain is just about starting off to do missionary work among the sailors on the lakes. He advertises for a competent engineer, who will be paid good wages, and who "must be willing to assist in missionary work." Judging from the manners and customs of the Chicago engineers the Captain will be unable to find the man he wants. There can be no great stock of Christianity among men who are all the while filling the air with soot and smoke, when they could so easily prevent it by doing their stoking with a little more care. A person who day after day takes a malignant delight in destroying the clothing, furniture, and health of others is not on the right path to become a missionary even among the lowest down heathen of Africa. They themselves furnish, however, a grand field for missionary labor, and perhaps the Captain of the Glad Tidings cannot do better than to give up his cruise this season, let the sailors wait awhile, and devote himself to the conversion of the engineers and stokers. If he cannot get them to see the beauties of godliness he may be able to make them see those of cleanliness, which rank next. If the Captain can convert these tough subjects he shall have a monument.

THOUGH for many years the bustle, like an athlete on his muscle, has maintained its place successfully in spite of gibe and jeer,
Yet so hard has been the tussle that at last it has to hustle, or 'twill find itself forever relegated to the rear.

AMONG the men who have not been quoted as saying anything concerning the inefficiency of the Chicago police or detective force may be mentioned Capt. Anson. This is commendable and in good taste. Capt. Anson is not in a position to call attention to the shortcomings of Chicago's other great men.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not a Physiognomist.

Barber—Wish any oil on your hair, sir?

Customer (explosively)—Nobody that has any sense uses hair oil nowadays. Do I look like a howling idiot?

Barber (deferentially)—No, sir; but I'm not a good judge of faces. I always ask the question anyhow.

The Opinion of a Practical Man.

"Mr. Swackhammer," said the reporter, notebook in hand, "you have seen, of course, many of the suggestions that have been made as to the adoption of a National flower. May I ask what your individual opinion is on this subject?"

"I have not considered the matter deeply as yet," replied the Minnesota Congressman thoughtfully, "but as a practical man I should say it ought to be of the best XXXX brand."

PERSONALS.

D. B. Flint of Boston still drives one of the horses ridden by Gen. Grant during a portion of the war. The animal is 29 years old, milk white, and still full of life.

Minister Ryan goes to Mexico fortified against the debilitating effects of the high latitude. He has pledged himself not to touch a drop of the Mexican national beverage.

Prof. Garside, late of the Johns Hopkins University, who has been engaged in the socialistic propaganda some time, is said to have gone over, bag and baggage, to the Anarchists.

Theodore Tilton, now a white-haired old man, is to be seen every night at a famous chess café in Paris. There is talk that he will soon publish a history of the great Beecher-Tilton trial.

The Hon. William C. Endicott, ex-Secretary of War, and Mr. Sigourney Butler, ex-Controller of the Treasury, have formed a partnership for the practice of law and will open an office in Boston.

Gen. Alger has decided to spend the summer in Alaska. With Senator Sherman in Europe at the same time, it would seem that sweet Peace should be able to wave her white wings over the blissful scene for a few months at least.

John Stephen, an old laborer around the mines at Nanticoke, Pa., is a kicker to some purpose. He kicked against the sides of the rough box in which he was being carried to the grave, was taken out and resuscitated. He was only dead drunk when encoffined.

William Roane Ruffin, a great grandson of Thomas Jefferson, died last Monday in Chesterfield County, Virginia. He was for many years rector of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, of which his great ancestor was the founder and chief patron.

Editor S. M. Clark of the Keokuk *Gate City*, having been appointed a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, the Keokuk *Gate City* takes occasion to modestly remark editorially that the appointment "is fittingly bestowed upon one eminently capable of discharging that important duty. His friends everywhere will congratulate him."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the great Baptist minister of England, lives on a magnificent estate, having parks varied with lakes and streams and adorned with statuary, and conservatories filled with rare plants. His stables are as fine in arrangements and appointments as the royal establishment at Windsor, and his coachman sports a gorgeous livery.

Prince Bismarck recently explained to an Ambassador who had expressed wonder how he could manage to prevent visitors from encroaching on his time that his wife generally knew how to help him out. He had scarcely uttered the words when a footman knocked, entered, and delivered a message that the Princess desired his presence. The leave taking of the Ambassador was more precipitate than formal.

Prof. John Campbell Oman, who has the chair of natural science in the Government College at Lahore, India, has written a volume on the religious and social life in that country, and the result is not flattering to the Theosophists. Prof. Oman puts occultism of the Mme. Blavatsky order just above where the tambourine and bell ringing and "materialization" phase of Spiritualistic dark cabinets have long been put.

Mrs. Josephine Baxter, who died recently at Pomona, Cal., had an unusually varied matrimonial experience. She had no less than six husbands in thirty years, and lost them all by death except one. Her first husband was a teacher, the second a pork-packer, the third a Lieutenant in the regular army, the fourth a preacher, the fifth a sugar-planter, and the sixth a lawyer, who survives her.

Marion Crawford, the novelist, now on his way to this country, is a candidate for the Greek mission. Crawford is a relative of Vice-President Morton, but, like Eugene Schuyler, Crawford's ambition is likely to be defeated owing to a book he once published. "An American Politician," one of the weakest of his clever novels, has as a hero a Boston mugwump. The story displays a plentiful lack of knowledge regarding American politics, and the central figure is an impossibility.

Senator Evarts is something of a fancy farmer. He often gives dinners to small parties of friends, and always stipulates that on these occasions big crystal pitchers of milk shall adorn the table. Then he can get off the joke which delights him and brings a smirk to the guests who haven't heard it before. It always pops out when the champagne bottle is plumped down on the table by the milk pitchers. "Help yourself to champagne or milk," says the Senator, looking at a guest, and he quizzically adds, "They cost the same."

CURRENT NOTES.

The reason the small boy does not wear a bathing costume is because nothing is good enough for him.—*Terre Haute Express.*

An interesting sight is to watch a minister try to open a car window. The dramatic effect comes from what he doesn't say.—*Life.*

Brown—Ten English paupers came over on the last steamer. Jones (who is rich and the father of several daughters)—Great goodness! Not all Dukes, I hope.—*Texas Siftings.*

The worst of these child's banks, said a fond father the other day, is that it takes so long to get the money out of them when you are in a hurry to catch the train.—*Boston Courier.*

Notwithstanding the great number of great men there are in this country the country is still great enough for them all to turn about in without crowding each other.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A prominent man in public affairs says that he gives his brain its needed rest by never taking politics to bed with him. Of course he has no use for political sheets.—*Baltimore American.*

Ex-Basso—"The singers today have no strength, I assure you, children. I sang once in Vienna so hard that a gentleman in the parquet became deaf, and he never was sorry for it."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Cowboy—Say, you! Do you run this engine? Locomotive engineer—Yes, what can I do for you? Cowboy—I want a situation as cow-catcher. I've been on a ranch for the last ten years.—*Boston Herald.*

She—George, why do they call Philadelphia the City of Brotherly Love? He—Because whenever a girl promises to be a sister to a fellow he buys a ticket to Philadelphia so as to have a quiet place to think the whole affair over.—*Burlington Free Press.*

Uncle Jake (just out of the side show)—That's the blamedst critter of a pig I ever seed. I named the jack of clubs and the darned thing jist rooted it right outen the deck. Stranger—That's quite a souse. Uncle Jake—Souse? Stranger—Yes, pig's feat.—*Pioneer-Press.*

The dentist's daughter (who hears her father approaching)—O, dear Edward, here comes my father. If he should find us together here, we are lost. O, he is coming! You will have either to ask for my hand or—let him pull out a tooth for you.—*Fliegende Blatter.*

X.—What has become of Peterson? I've not seen him for a week. Y.—There is no telling where he is now, poor fellow. He told me about a week ago that he was going to take off his winter flannels. If I knew where he was buried I would go and strew a few flowers.—*Texas Siftings.*

"A Pembina (N. Dak.) clergyman has been suspended from his pastorate because a member of his congregation saw him stand at a saloon bar one day and blow the froth from a glass of beer." The members of his congregation ought to know that the froth on a glass of beer doesn't improve it as a beverage, and it is not a sign of extravagance to blow it off. A clergyman should not be suspended for merely blowing the froth from a glass of beer. Froth may not agree with him.—*Norristown Herald.*

A messenger boy last week broke the record and ran a mile and a half in eighteen minutes. He was coached during the entire distance, however. There was a dog fight at the close of the first quarter, a street band at the end of the half, a fire engine at the third quarter, and a circus procession at the finish, while a woman who had a letter she wanted him to mail was a close second to him all the way. You can get an awful burst of speed out of these fellows if you know how to work it.—*Burdette.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Vocal Amateur Club gave its annual concert last evening at Kimball Hall under the direction of Mrs. O. L. Fox. The organization was formed for purposes of mutual improvement, and also with the design of giving concerts the proceeds of which should be applied for the benefit of deserving pupils who are unable, through financial embarrassment, to continue their studies. It is said that three young ladies have been assisted during the last year, and the money raised by the concert of last evening will be used for a similar purpose. Quite a large sum must have been realized, as the hall was nearly filled notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, although no "paper" was issued. The program opened with the "Bridal Song" from Wagner's "Lohengrin," which was smoothly sung by the thirty-five or forty young ladies composing the club, Mrs. Fox wielding the baton and securing accuracy of attack as well as an excellent quality of tone. Miss Carrie Thrall gave a tasteful interpretation of Denza's "Come Unto Me." Miss Mary Shelton Woodhead pleased with her singing of an Irish and a Scotch song—"Killarney" and "Blue Bonnets." Miss Jessie Mack sang Robaudi's "Alla Stella Confidente." She has a sweet voice, and shows ability in its management. She was assisted by Mr. John Skelton, who played the cornet obligato in an artistic manner. Miss Bessie Morse, who sang a theme and variations by Adam, is, like Miss Mack, a young singer of more than ordinary promise. Miss Sara Phillips was heard in Proch's "Air and Variations," in which she displayed brilliant executive skill and remarkable ease in overcoming the difficulties presented by her selection. Miss Alice Demers sang the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," assisted by Mme. Chatterton, harp; Miss Jennie Wolgamot, violin; and Mr. Louis Falk, organ. It was excellently done and secured a hearty encore. Mrs. Anna McFarland, Misses Ida MacKellogg, Carrie Thrall, Marion Sinclair, Stella Hopkins, Mr. William Simmons, and the Philomela quartet, also took part in the entertainment, which proved a decided success.

The Bribery Investigation.

Chicago *News:* A fitting finale to the session of a body at once the most venal and the most imbecile which has ever sat as representative of the sovereign people of the State of Illinois is the one-act farce terminated yesterday in the report of the committee of investigation on the alleged bribery of the Senate to defeat the Merritt Anti-Trust bill. As predicted in these columns during the early stages of the investigation the committee has rendered the Scotch verdict of "Not proven."

It is not denied that a man directly interested in the defeat of the bill confided to a newspaper reporter—believing said reporter to be the representative of another party equally interested—that a fund of $50,000 had been raised to influence the Senate's action against the measure. This is the entire pith and substance of the charge. In its report the committee admits that the article is capable of no other construction.

On this showing the committee returns a verdict, and the Senate accepts it as satisfactory, that the reporter failed to show "that any money had been paid to any one to influence his vote upon the bill."

An ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten the record of the XXXVIth General Assembly! It has been one long stench in the nostrils of all honest men. Thank fortune that it has adjourned ere the dog days. A few more degrees of heat and it would have been fly-blown.

The virtuous indignation of the Illinois Senate over THE TRIBUNE'S sensational charges of bribery would have been far more impressive had it supplemented its shrieks with a detailed explanation of its motives in killing the Merritt Anti-Trust bill. The death of that measure without benefit of clergy was in itself a sufficient indictment of the distinguished body.

The Senate and the Trusts.

Springfield *Register:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has this to say of "The Senate and the Trust Conspiracies":

[Here follows a long extract from THE TRIBUNE'S article.]

THE TRIBUNE is probably about right. There is little reason to believe that a "large sum—perhaps $50,000"—was raised and expended on Senators to defeat the Merritt Anti-Trust bill. That was not necessary. It is probably true that Jacob Bunn did not, in specific terms, tell Reporter Stevenson that bribery was resorted to to defeat the bill, but there can be little doubt in the minds of intelligent people who have read THE TRIBUNE'S interview and the Senate "investigation (?)" that Mr. Bunn, for some reason that has not been made apparent, by the use of ambiguous language, mysterious hints, and significant "nudges," created a decided impression in the mind of the reporter that bribery had been resorted to, and that he (Bunn) was cognizant of it. The allusions to ex-State Treasurer Billy Butler, to the "fixing" of an architect in the State House removal fight, and to the Gruenhut partnership, of which the reporter was profoundly ignorant, go to show that the conversation was right on the line of bribery. Why, then, should the reporter be singled out for the vengeance of the Senate? Clearly, the story which he printed was not of his own creation, and the Senators must know it, if they know anything. He was indiscreet in tackling a trust without being better fortified, but he will be wiser next time. Conspiracies sufficiently powerful to control the legislation of the country are not likely to experience great difficulty in downing an unknown and friendless reporter.

THE TREATY PROVISIONS.

WHAT THE SAMOAN COMMISSIONERS HAVE AGREED UPON.

The Document in Its Completed Form Cabled to Washington and the Signatures of the Three Interested Powers Likely to Be Affixed Speedily—Malietoa's Rehabilitation as King and Only Nominal Indemnity for the Germans —How the Islands Are to Be Governed.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.*]

BERLIN, May 30.—The Samoan Commission assembled at the Imperial Chancellor's official residence at the usual hour yesterday. Greetings between the representatives were unusually cordial, because at a special conference held Tuesday night the final barriers to an agreement had been removed. Yesterday's sitting was not long. The treaty was read in its engrossed form and concurred in, article by article. The correspondent is able to give an accurate abstract of the provisions of the treaty in its completed form.

The provisions of the treaty first agreed upon related to the municipal government of Apia. This point was settled in sub-committee and was accepted by the plenary conference as contended for by the American Commissioners. The Government of Samoa is to be exclusively native in its composition and none of the treaty powers will have any voice in the local government of the town (Apia) further than that granted to them in the general control of the Samoan Islands. The leading clause in the treaty insures the absolute autonomy of the Samoan Islands, guaranteeing to the natives not only a predominating influence in every governmental body, but restricting the treaty powers from representation upon the Samoan Council or Ministry. Secretary Bayard had favored such a representation.

The treaty further provides for a sort of advisory council to consult with the native King whenever necessary. In view of the large commercial interests of the United States and Germany, each of these countries will be allowed a full-fledged member; but England's representative will act only in the character of an arbiter or umpire when the German and American Ministers fail to agree.

A land court or commission is provided by the treaty whose business it will be to examine into the titles of Samoan real estate, settle the many disputed claims that foreigners have been acquiring in Samoa, and generally to set at rest all questions as to the ownership of land both by foreigners and natives on the islands.

The constitution of the government of the islands is provided for, and in this feature Secretary Bayard's proposition to the first Samoan conference has been virtually adopted as a whole. The islands are to be governed by the native King and Vice-King, elected by the Samoans. These two officials, together with the chiefs of the Samoan families or clans, will compose an upper house of the native Legislature. This upper house is styled the Taimua. The lower house, or Faipule, is to be made up of native Samoans chosen by the people upon the basis of one representative for every 2,000 people.

REHABILITATION OF MALIETOA.

The treaty guarantees the restoration of the status quo ante and the rehabilitation of Malietoa as King of Samoa. This point was long resisted by the German representatives in the plenary conference, but was finally conceded.

An outline of a tariff schedule is also embraced in the treaty. Its terms are general and provide for changes after the expiration of certain periods.

The provisions of the several treaties now in existence between the Powers and Samoa as to the coaling stations set apart upon the islands are reënacted in this treaty. A separate station is allotted to each Power in which ships of war shall be at liberty to enter, to anchor, and to remain; there to take in supplies and to repair; and each Government shall be at liberty to make there, at its own pleasure, all such contrivances or arrangements as may be useful for ships of war and their officers and crews. It is agreed that each Power may erect buildings on the shores of the harbors for storing coal or any other supplies for ships of war. Each Government shall also be at liberty to hoist its flag on the ground where the station buildings shall be erected; but the sovereignty of the Government of Samoa over the harbors shall not in any way be abridged or prejudiced thereby.

The section which caused more discussion than any other was that prescribing the indemnity to be exacted from the Samoans for the destruction of German lives and property. After lengthy deliberations in committee and conference the German representatives finally conceded the point and withdrew their demand for indemnity in a sum which would have impoverished the Samoans for years to come. The treaty provides for the payment of a nominal sum only.

THE TREATY SATISFACTORY.

Taken as a whole the treaty can hardly fail to be satisfactory to citizens of the United States. It will be found to reflect quite as much credit upon ex-Secretary Bayard, who laid down the lines upon which it had been drawn, as upon the Administration under whose auspices it has been completed.

The text went by cable to the State Department at Washington last night, and the treaty will receive the signatures of United States Commissioners Phelps, Kasson, and Bates when notice of approval be received from Secretary Blaine. As each important step has been taken only after conference with the State Department by cable little fear of undue delay is entertained. The final ceremony of signing the treaty by representatives of all contracting Governments is expected to take place within ten days. The document is quite long and several hours will be required to transmit it.

The English Commissioner left for London last night to submit a draft of the treaty to his Government. Personally he expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied. During the latter part of the discussion England's influence was steadfastly thrown on the side of the United States. This policy was in contrast to Sackville-West's evident instructions at the time of the former conference at Washington. England appears to be growing jealous of the colonial ambitions of the German Empire.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Arthur O'Connor, M. P., Before the Parnell Commission.

LONDON, May 30.—At a meeting of the Parnell Commission today the first witness was Arthur O'Connor, member of Parliament. He testified that while he was in Indianapolis last year Gen. Harrison, now President of the United States, said that every honest man and lover of liberty would rather share the company of William O'Brien in Tullamore Jail than that of the Viceroy in Dublin Castle. Mr. O'Connor said that when he took office in the league he found many of the books fragmentary and in arrears. It was impossible to do anything with them. He did not know whether the books which the Government seized during the administration of Chief Secretary Forster had been destroyed. Presiding Judge Hannen ordered that inquiries be made about these books. Mr. O'Connor repelled as calumny the suggestion that the tenants had understood his advice to them to boycott land grabbers as a hint to murder or use violence upon them. He admitted saying that it was not unnatural that a man who saw his family flung into the roadside should shoot the evictor.

Justin McCarthy, member of Parliament, was the next witness. He testified to the horror and dismay which the Phœnix Park murderers had caused among the Parnellites.

George Lewis, Mr. Parnell's solicitor, was examined with reference to the missing books. He said he had no knowledge of any books, except those of the English branch of the League, which were produced in court. He had not applied for the return of canceled checks or bank pass-books.

"The court will not allow a selection of the books. We must have them all," said Justice Hannen.

Mr. Lewis said he had not inquired what became of the League's letters, nor had he taken any steps to trace payments of money.

Miss Grace's Gown at the Drawing Room.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[*Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, May 30.—Miss Grace's gown worn at the drawing room Wednesday was of white satin, over which fell a crêpe skirt with deep hem embroidered in silk. The body of sicilienne was trimmed with crêpe and had epaulette sleeves of the same. The flowers were jasmines and were placed in double wreaths around the body. Round the edge of the basque was a girdle of the same flowers, the ends of which fell to the feet. A train of sicilienne lined with satin was trimmed with crêpe. She carried a large bouquet of jasmines.

Local Government in Scotland.

LONDON, May 30.—The Scotch Local Government bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons this evening. The House, by a vote of 239 to 177, rejected a proposal, which was supported by Mr. Gladstone, to refer the bill to a committee consisting mainly of Scotch members. The bill will go to the committee of the whole House —the usual course.

A Prince Mortally Wounded in a Duel.

VIENNA, May 30.—Prince Alois Schwarzenberg and a Lieutenant of Hussars fought a duel today. The former was mortally wounded and is now dying.

Mr. Maybrick's Body Exhumed.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—The body of Mr. Maybrick, who, it is alleged, was poisoned by his wife, was secretly exhumed today for further examination.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

Great damage has been done by a storm at Hong Kong.

A prolonged shock of earthquake was felt on the Channel Islands yesterday.

The Roumanian Senate has voted 15,000,000 florins to complete the fortifications of the country.

The Jockey Club has warned Lord James Douglas off the Newmarket course for defaulting in bets.

On the application of the London *Times* the Parnell libel suit has been postponed until November.

Mr. Vizetley, the well known bookseller of London, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for publishing Zola's novels.

Severe storms prevail throughout France. The greatest damage has been done in the Departments of Seine-et-Marne, Aube, Yonne, Haute-Saône, and Ardennes, where in some places the country is almost devastated.

The betrothal of Princess Militza, second daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, to the Grand Duke Peter of Russia, son of the Grand Duke Nicholas and cousin of the Czar, is announced from Cettinje, the Montenegrin Capital.

One hundred arrests have been made in connection with the riot at Belgrade Monday night. Among those arrested is ex-Premier Garashanine, who is accused by witnesses of having incited the Progressists to attack the opposing party.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Business Yesterday Was Anything but Brisk —The Quotations.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special.]—By Commercial Cable the *Herald* received the following from London:

Dealers have been allowed to confine their attention almost entirely to the settlement, for prices in most cases have been extremely quiet and business anything but brisk. The Continental bourses have remained closed and so has Wall street, which, of course, accounts for the quietness.

In the South African department there are visible signs of returning confidence and with this strength of a somewhat diluted description. One young speculator, who recently arrived from the Cape, has been squeezed to the extent of £30,000 or £40,000, and his unhappy brokers are sighing, for it is whispered about that in some cases there is still a big bear account left open by this would-be Crœsus which it will be difficult to close at these high prices.

The foreign department, in consequence of not having received any thumps from abroad today, has improved wonderfully. The Greeks in particular have improved 1½ for 4 and 5 per cents, which rise may perhaps be traced to the fact that the list for Greek rentes will open tomorrow.

The buying today displayed both quality and quantity. Lombards are a shade higher. By way of a change coppers of all descriptions likewise show a rise, but Tintos somehow or other have not quite maintained their best points.

The American market has been quiet. Prices opened lower than yesterday's closing, but gained a little during the day. The closing is firm at the best prices of the day.

In American bonds the following alterations are recorded: Rises—Alabama & Great Southern 5s, 2 (100@102); Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1 (113@114); Baltimore consols mortgage, 1 (116@118); Chicago & Western Indiana 6s, 2 (117@120); Chicago & Rock Island, 1 (110@112); Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, 1 (118@122 ex-div.); Delaware & Hudson, 1 (114@118); do mortgage bonds, 1 (114 @118); Louisville 5s, 1 (104@105); Norfolk & Western Improvement and ex 6s, 1 (114@116); Northern Pacific 3ds, 1 (108@110); Texas Pacific 1st, 2 (93@95); Union Pacific income and Colorado, 1 (106@108).

On the other hand the following bonds have lost during the day: Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, 1 (91@93); Erie income, 5 (70@80); Atlantic 1st, ½ (33½@34½); Minnesota & Northwest, 1 (94@96).

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Predictions Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30—8 p. m.—Indications for the next twenty-four hours: For Illinois, fair in western portion, light showers in eastern portion, slightly warmer, northerly winds.

Special prediction: Cool, fair weather is indicated for the Atlantic coast from New York southward to Georgia Saturday; warmer, fair weather will prevail in the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley Saturday.

TUSCOLA, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—A light fall of snow occurred this morning and ice formed today.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—The heaviest storm of the season has been raging for the last two days in Michigan. It has rained without cessation in Detroit and vicinity for two days and nights. The fall in the temperature today resulted in snow in some localities. It has snowed for ten hours at Schoolcraft and the snow is four inches deep. Portland reports a heavy fall of snow, a gale of wind, and much damage to grain and orchards. At Flint, Imlay City, and Lapeer snow fell to a depth of two inches and crops were severely damaged. There was snow and a heavy rainfall at Three Rivers and Niles. At Port Huron three inches of rain fell, and at noon the wind changed to a fierce gale, blowing fifty miles an hour. The barometer is still falling. At Vermontville soldiers' graves were covered with snow and flowers at the same time. Reports from Adrian, Pawpaw, Battle Creek, Pontiac, Ypsilanti, Hudson, Lansing, and Fenton all are to the effect that heavy rain or snow falls have occurred. The fierceness of the gale on Lakes Huron and Erie gives rise to apprehension for the safety of vessels.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer	Thermom'tr	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
New York	30.12	64	70	S. E.	Fair	.02
Minnedosa	29.92	62	66	S. E.	Fair	....
Washington, D. C.	29.88	70	80	S. E.	Cl'udy	.14
Medicine Hat	29.42	72	80	W.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	29.94	72	80	E.	Cl'udy	.10
Montrose	....					
Charleston, S. C.	29.80	74	78	S.	Cl'udy	.02
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.76	76	86	S.	Rain	....
Pensacola, Fla.	29.86	68	76	N.	Fair	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.98	62	72	N.	Fair	....
New Orleans, La.	29.94	64	70	N.	Clear	....
Galveston	30.00	70	72	N.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.94	42	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Cincinnati, O.	29.70	46	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.76	54	74	N. E.	Rain	.04
Oswego, N. Y.	29.56	54	74	N.	Rain	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.56	52	62	N. E.	Rain	.18
Erie, Pa.	29.60	50	70	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Cleveland, O.	29.64	56	58	W.	Rain	.66
Sandusky, O.	29.64	48	50	N. E.	Rain	.72
Toledo, O.	29.70	40	44	N.	Cl'udy	.42
Detroit, Mich.	29.72	40	42	N. W.	Rain	.98
Alpena, Mich.	....					
Manistee, Mich.	30.02	44	48	N.	Cl'udy	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.96	38	46	N.	Rain	.26
Marquette, Mich.	30.22	38	44	N. W.	Fair	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.76	40	44	N.	Rain	1.44
Chicago	29.96	40	42	N.	Rain	.06
Green Bay, Wis.	30.12	48	52	N.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.00	44	46	N.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.26	40	48	N. E.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.14	54	[illegible]	N. E.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.10	54	58	N. E.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.08	50	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.08	56	60	N. E.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.06	52	56	N. E.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	52	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	48	50	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.04	50	54	N.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo.	30.06	52	60	N.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.08	62	66	N. E.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.04	60	66	S. E.	Fair	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.06	64	68	S. E.	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.14	58	62	S. E.	Clear	....
St. Vincent	30.10	62	64	S. E.	Fair	....
Bismarck, Dak.	29.92	64	68	S. E.	Clear	....
Fort Buford	29.72	70	74	S.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.80	62	66	W.	Clear	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.80	64	74	W.	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo.	29.76	74	84	W.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.02	64	66	S.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.76	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.74	[illegible]	[illegible]	N.	Fair	....
Portland, Ore.	29.88	[illegible]		N. W.	Fair	....
San Francisco	29.96	[illegible]		S. W.	Cl'udy	....

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Arrived, the Italy and Gallia from Liverpool and Europa from Hamburg.

LONDON, May 30.—Sighted, the Wyoming from New York.

AMSTERDAM, May 30.—Arrived, the Edam, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 30.—Arrived, the Saale, from New York for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Arrived, the Navarro, from New Orleans.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—The Inman Line steamer City of Paris, Capt. Watkins, from Liverpool, sailed hence today for New York. Arrived, the Celtic, from New York.

The liberal use of Platt's Chlorides is wisdom and economy combined.

UNDAUNTED BY THE RAIN.

AN IMPOSING PARADE DESPITE THE SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.

Several Thousand Men in Line—A Spectacle That Repaid Those Who Had the Courage to Brave the Storm to Witness It— The Veterans Undismayed by Mud and Moisture—Creditable Showing Made by the Various Militia Organizations.

By an experience extending over a number of years Chicagoans have come to expect bad weather Decoration Day. But yesterday was worse than usual. It was particularly bad on the lake shore along Michigan avenue, where the great parade formed and passed in review. There was nothing to interrupt the raw northeaster that drove many of those who had thought to view the procession back to their homes. Michigan avenue and the Lake-Front, usually the stamping ground of tens of thousands of patriotic citizens, was swept by a wintry blast and rain-storm, and there were only a few people brave enough to withstand it and witness the parade. Along the Lake-Front Michigan avenue was a dreary blank, and it was only north of Jackson street, where the Exposition Building afforded some protection, that more than the ordinary number of people dared stand in the street. Those who took part in the procession suffered intensely. When the parade started the trumpeters of the Lighthorse Squadron were so thoroughly chilled through that they could with difficulty raise their trumpets to their lips to give the signal for the advance. They were shivering and trembling all over, but held out bravely.

The time for moving had been set at 3 p. m. For some time after that it was believed that there would be no parade. But the military organizations bore themselves bravely. Regardless of the storm they turned out in full force, and at 3:35 p. m. the signal gun was fired, startling those who had given up all hope of seeing a parade.

The militia marched with remarkable precision. The different bodies passed the reviewing stand in perfect order, and as fresh, apparently, as if they had been marching under a bright sky and with all the pleasures that are afforded by exercise in warm atmosphere. The artillery, cavalry, and infantry marched like regulars, and the infantry bands won the admiration of all who heard them.

The civic societies, however, dreaded the wetting, and failed to appear. The Sons of America was the only civic society which made any showing.

THE "VETS" WERE UNDISMAYED.

But the Grand Army was out in full strength. There were men in the procession who, though bent with the weight of many years, scorned to yield to the inclemency of the weather after having passed through worse storms while in active service. But still the veterans felt that they were no longer the vigorous men who endured the sufferings of twenty-five years ago.

Altogether the procession numbered about 3,000. All who witnessed it said that in view of the weather it was remarkable in numbers and appearance. The militia won especial praise, and there were occasional attempts at applause, but the rain prevented much enthusiasm on the part of the spectators. All the time the rain kept pouring down and the gale produced a temperature that made one forget the date and think was January.

Mayor Cregier arrived early at the Exposition Building, from the balcony of which the procession was to be reviewed. He had gone home after attending the unveiling of the haymarket monument to put on a winter overcoat. He and his party had to stand on the balcony exposed to the rudeness of the weather. There were quite a number of women there in spite of that. Mrs. J. W. Newburn, Mrs. C. W. Ballinger, Mrs. Philip Dunlock and daughter, and Mrs. Z. R. Winslow were there on behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps. On the reviewing stand were also Ald. Vierling, Chief of Police Hubbard, Gen. J. S. Martin, Department Commander of the Grand Army, Col. Sexton, Col. Charles P. Bryan of the Governor's staff, Adjutant General A. D. Reade, T. L. Johnson, Edward Vaughan, and C. W. Ballinger of the staff of the Department Commander; Past Commander Pierce, and a number of others.

A number of the Highland Guards, fearing the march in the rain storm, occupied the southern balcony of the Exposition Building and the lawn to the south of it, and their bagpipes welcomed the procession when it approached from the south.

The streets were not crowded at any place. At some points where the buildings afforded some protection groups of people had assembled, but on the whole the streets were rather less crowded than on business days.

THE PROCESSION.

The military organizations formed on Michigan avenue, right resting on Washington street. At 3:35 the signal gun was fired and the advance began.

Starting from Michigan avenue the line of march was west on Washington to Franklin, to Monroe, to Wabash avenue, to Harrison to Michigan avenue, north on Michigan avenue past the reviewing stand.

After passing in review the procession moved north to Randolph street, where the parade was dismissed.

Following are the organizations participating in the parade and their positions in the line:

Two patrol wagons.
Platoon of police, thirty men.
Brig. Gen. Fitz-Simons and staff, mounted.
The Chicago Hussars, thirty men.
Battery D, eight pieces and seventy-five men.
Lighthorse Squadron, fifty men.
Englewood Camp Sons of Veterans, mounted, thirty men.
Second Infantry Band, sixty pieces.
Second Infantry, twelve companies, 300 men.
Elgin Band, thirty-two pieces.
First Infantry Drum and Bugle Corps, twenty-four pieces.
First Infantry, twelve companies, 300 men.
First Infantry Gatling-gun squad, two pieces, twenty-four men.
Chicago Dragoons, thirty horses.
One hundred and twenty firemen.
Two trucks, two steamers, two hose-carts, two supply-wagons.
Veteran police patrol, twenty-five men.
Sons of Veterans' military band.
Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, 150 men.
Camp No. 200, 100 men.
Mounted Sons of Veterans, twenty men.
Veteran Division, mounted, fifteen men.
Band.
The Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, 20 men.
Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, 20 men.

G. A. R. Post No. 5, 100 men; Chicago Post No. 7, 30 men; Post No. 9, 80 men; Grant Post No. 28, 150 men; Custer Post No. 40, 40 men; John Brown Post No. 50, 20 men; Kilpatrick Post No. 276, 30 men; Blencker Post No. 376, 20 men; Godfrey Weitzel Post No. 425, 30 men; Gen. W. S. Hancock Post No. 560, 24 men; Farragut Post No. 602, 30 men; Band. Chicago Grenadiers, 40 men.

INSPECTOR EBERSOLD INJURED.

Inspector of Police Ebersold, while riding in the procession yesterday afternoon, met with an accident that will confine him to his house for several days. While the procession was passing Franklin street on Monroe the Inspector's horse shied at some object in the road and fell, the rider falling under the animal. The officer's right leg was severely bruised. He was taken home in his buggy and attended by Dr. Macdonald.

MORMON EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The Authorities Say They Will Be Forced to Conform to the Laws.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—Regarding the Mormon immigration into the Northwest Mr. Carling, Minister of Agriculture, says the Mormons have bought large districts of land in the Northwest from some of the speculative companies and are coming as any other immigrants would. Some time last year a deputation of Mormons came to Ottawa, and they were given to understand that they could come in if they conformed to the laws of Canada. The Constitution of Canada knows nothing of religious differences, but it is considered a duty to encourage immigration and get the country settled. These people are coming into land bought by them and they distinctly understand that they have to conform to the laws of the Dominion, especially as regards polygamy. Should they transgress, the law is strong enough to punish them.

Indians Will Accept the Sioux Bill.

CHAMBERLAIN, Dak., May 30.—[Special.]—A gentleman in this city received a letter from a young Indian who is at present visiting at Rosebud Agency, in which he states that the Indians there are generally inclined to accept the Sioux bill, and he is confident that the bill will be ratified. Fully one-third of the Indian population on the reservation are located at this agency and the success of the commission depends largely upon their action.

VALENTINE, Neb., May 30.—The Sioux Commission arrived here this evening and will leave tomorrow morning for Rosebud Agency, distant thirty-five miles, where the first conference with the Indians will be held.

WISCONSIN'S BOLD HIGHWAYMAN.

He Boards a Passenger Train and Forces Men to Give Up Their Money.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—Reports arrived at the Milwaukee & Northern Railway offices here today confirming the reports of the robbery of a Milwaukee & Northern passenger-train between Beaver and Ellis Junction last night. The train was the passenger for the north, which left here at 3:10 yesterday afternoon and carried forty passengers. The train reached Beaver, where the robber boarded it at 9:28 o'clock last evening, and was due at Ellis Junction, where the robber and his victims parted company, at 9:40. The distance between the two stations is six and one-half miles. As the train pulled out of Beaver the robber started through the rear coach with a pistol in each hand, and at the sight of him every passenger became panic-stricken. As the victims delivered over such valuables as they had he walked them before him from coach to coach till he had gone through the entire train.

On learning of the robbery Baggageman Wilson bolted the door of his car and notified Engineer Dubois, who put on a full head of steam, increasing the train's speed to almost a mile a minute, to prevent the robber from jumping off and escaping. The robber made an ineffectual attempt to enter the baggage car, and threatened to shoot the first man that left his seat. The express messenger had the only revolver on the train, but he refused to leave his car or give up his weapon. The man left the car when the train stopped at Ellis Junction and escaped to the woods.

Conductor Ellison, who had charge of the train, in telegraphing General Manager Dutton the particulars of the robbery, said:

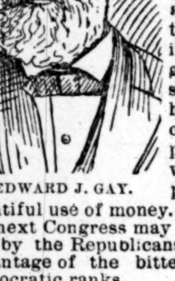
James Foley of Mitchell, Sheboygan County, was robbed of a silver hunting-case watch, and a traveling-man was robbed of a gold watch and chain and a pocketbook containing $175 in money. There was not a pistol or gun on the train except the messenger's, and he thought he would need it himself. The man was about five feet nine inches high, would weigh 150 or 160 pounds, wore dark clothes, and had his pants turned up at the bottom. He had a blonde mustache and about a week's growth of beard. He looked dark, but his face was dirty. He carried a yellow cloth bag hung over his shoulders and a small bundle tied up in a polka-dot handkerchief. He had a large six-shooter and a small, nickle-plated pocket pistol. The crew can identify him and so can the men he robbed.

General Manager Dutton has offered a reward of $500 for the capture and conviction of the robber. Mr. Dutton is convinced that the robber is the same person who of late had held up several stage-coaches in Shawano County.

DEATH OF EDWARD J. GAY.

The Millionaire Congressman from the Sugar-Bowl District of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 30.—[Special.]—Congressman Edward J. Gay died at his plantation in Iberville Parish at 8:30 this afternoon after a long and severe illness.



EDWARD J. GAY.

His death will give the Republicans an opportunity, if they unite and work in harmony, to elect a Republican in his place to Congress. Mr. Gay represented a district which has legitimately 10,000 colored and white Republican majority and was only lost to the party by Mr. Gay's bountiful use of money. The close margin in the next Congress may justify centered action by the Republicans, who can take good advantage of the bitter dissentions in the Democratic ranks.

[Edward J. Gay was born at Liberty, Bedford County, Va., Feb. 13, 1816. His family removed in 1829 to Illinois, and thence to St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, where he settled. He was extensively engaged in commercial affairs in St. Louis from 1838 to 1860. Since 1855 he had lived in Louisiana and been largely engaged in commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural pursuits. He was prominently interested in the erection of the first and the present Merchants' Exchange Building in St. Louis, and was the first President of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange of New Orleans from its foundation in 1883. He was one of the richest men in the South and the most extensive sugar-planter, owning or being interested in about sixteen sugar plantations and a large sugar refinery in New Orleans. His wealth is estimated at about $12,000,000. Many years ago in an altercation with a neighboring planter on a steamboat he was thrown from the passenger to the boiler deck and paralysis of the arms ensued, which rendered him, though full of mental vigor, unable to bend his elbows and requiring the constant attendance of a valet. He leaves a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom are grown to manhood and womanhood. Always a Whig of the Whigs, he, in common with a large number of sugar planters, sought refuge in the Blaine camp in 1884, but managed to recover in time to secure the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third or Sugar Bowl district. This district, like the Black Belt of South Carolina and the Shoe-String of Mississippi, was made up of the large negro parishes of the State and was set off as a presumably Republican district, but he obtained a large negro vote and succeeded to ex-Gov. Kellogg's seat. He was twice reëlected, the last time over James B. Jolly, editor of the Morgan City *Review* and a popular Republican.]

The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—[Special.]—The Rev. Henry Wilder Foote, long identified with the pastorate of the historical old King's Chapel, died here today. He had been ill for some time, but his friends thought that he was on the way to recovery.

[Mr. Foote occupied a prominent position among Unitarian clergymen of New England. He came from an old Salem family, was born in 1838, and was educated at Harvard University. He was ordained pastor of King's Chapel in 1861, and was held in high esteem by his parishioners. In the spring of 1875 some of the congregation, who thought a gift at that time would be of personal value, invited their pastor to meet them after services, and then with kindest words of appreciation presented him with a check for $11,500, a gift that was afterwards increased to $15,000. Many instances of this nature testified to the close bond of sympathy between the preacher and his people. Mr. Foote acted as Secretary of the Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, and until recently was Secretary of the Society for Promoting Theological Education. He was an editorial contributor to the *Christian Register*, and for the "Memorial History of Boston" wrote the article upon "The Rise of Dissenting Faiths." He took great interest in the Boston public library, and was one of the official visitors. July 9, 1863, Mr. Foote was married to Frances A. Elliott, who was the daughter of Samuel A. Elliott, formerly Mayor of Boston and Congressman from Massachusetts, and the sister of President Elliott of Harvard College.]

Mrs. B. W. Raymond and Mrs. N. A. Jones.

CHICAGO, May 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In connection with the death of those two estimable ladies, who were buried at Graceland Monday last, and their worthy husbands, there were two or three interesting and striking coincidences that I did not see noticed in the obituaries. Both families came to Chicago in 1836 from adjoining States —New York and Vermont—always lived near each other and were intimate. Both families were among the original or earliest members of the Second Presbyterian Church, to which the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson first and faithfully ministered. Mr. N. A. Jones died April 29, 1883, at the age of 82 years, and Mr. B. W. Raymond died May 3, four days later, at the age of 82. Mrs. Raymond died May 23 last at the age of 75 years, and Mrs. Jones the day following at the age of 77, and both were buried the same day and hour—Monday, the 27th, in adjoining lots in Graceland Cemetery. C.

P. R. Livingston.

The funeral services of the late Philip R. Livingston, beloved husband of Emily V. Livingston and brother-in-law of Robert C. Waring of this city, were held from his late residence in Evanston, Wednesday, May 29 at 2 p. m. The remains were interred in the family lot at Rosehill Cemetery. Columbus, Oberlin, O., Washington, D. C., and Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

Orangemen Censure Quebec Legislators.

GODERICH, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—The Supreme Orange Grand Lodge of British North America was in session here till 5 o'clock this morning debating the resolutions drafted by a special committee censuring the Protestant members of the House of Commons, especially the Orange ones, for having voted against the disallowance of the act of the Quebec Legislature incorporating the Jesuits. The entire lodge was in favor of censuring the Protestant members, but the especial mention of the Orange members aroused the hostility of a section of the delegates and a long and acrimonious debate followed. The resolution was carried by a large majority. Among those who defended themselves and voted with the minority was Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs and Past Supreme Grand Master of the Orange Order.

Excursion to Harrisonburg, Va., via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The B. & O. have placed on sale excursion tickets from Chicago to Harrisonburg, Va., and return, from May 25 to June 10, good returning until July 1, at the rate of $17.25 for the round trip. Ticket office No. 193 Clark street.

PLUCKY AMERICAN WOMEN

THEY PROPOSE TO BRING THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES TO TIME.

Secretary Blaine Taking Active Measures in the Case of the New York Ladies Illegally Imprisoned by French Authorities—Wall Street Pleased to Learn That the Chicago Gas Trust Will Declare a Dividend—New York Notes.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special.]—Mr. Gardner Van Nostrand arrived at his home in Newburg today after having filed with the State Department yesterday all the papers bearing upon the outrage in Mentone, France, by the arrest of Miss Van Nostrand, Miss Marvin, and Mrs. Dorr.

Mr. Van Nostrand expressed himself as well satisfied with the vigorous manner in which Secretary Blaine and Minister Reid have taken hold of the case. He has full confidence that the matter will be pushed by the United States Government until the guilty officials have been removed and full reparation made by the French Government to the wronged ladies. He added that the case was a prominent feature of discussion at Cabinet meetings held Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and that every department head, with the President, favored decisive action to secure redress for the wrong suffered by the ladies.

Mr. Van Nostrand remarked that Congressman Hitt had assured him in Washington that while he was Consul at Lyons something like twenty-five cases had been laid before him in which American ladies had been grossly cheated by a similar mode of procedure to that followed by Mme. Gourrier of Nice. In those cases, however, the ladies who had been duped rather than lose time and risk the notoriety in prospect had submitted to financial loss and made no positive protest. "But this time," remarked Mr. Van Nostrand, "those rascally people will have to face the music, for the ladies in this instance are plucky and will fight the case until it is decided."

Mrs. Dorr, Miss Van Nostrand, and Miss Marvin are in Paris this week. They will remain abroad till September.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HARBOR.

Owing to the Fog Several Collisions Occur but No Lives Are Lost.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special.]—The bank of vapor hanging about Sandy Hook rolled up through the Narrows early this morning and spread itself over the upper bay and the rivers. Several collisions were the result. The British steamer Iolani was run into by the steamer Stelvio. The Iolani had a hole two feet square knocked in her port side just forward of the bridge, and mostly below the water line. Just forward of this was another break one foot in diameter and some two feet above the water line. The Stelvio had three plates on her port bow smashed, but was not so badly hurt as the Iolani. The Atlas line steamer Alvo fouled the port bow of the steamship Palmas, which had just arrived from Rio Janeiro. The Alvo had a portion of her starboard rail carried away, but no one on board was hurt. The Red Star steamer Pennland, with fifteen cabin passengers, from Antwerp, ran ashore in the swash channel at a quarter to 11 o'clock Thursday evening. She was released this morning by the tugs Hudson and J. F. Crawford.

The outgoing steamers Amsterdam, State of Georgia, and Hammonia had to anchor in the upper bay until the fog lifted.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Wall Street Pleased to Learn That the Chicago Gas Trust Will Declare a Dividend.

NEW YORK, May 30.—[Special.]—Chicago dispatches from directors of the Gas Trust of that city state officially that a dividend of 2 per cent will be declared at a meeting to be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow (Friday) morning.

The street is surprised at the certificate issued by President J. G. Rolston of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, and President John A. Stewart of the United States Trust Company, in the matter of the Oregon Transcontinental contest. They certify that they have examined the proxies held by Henry Villard and associates, and that they represent 210,315 shares, or more than half the capital stock. Mr. Villard announced two weeks ago that he held more than half of the stock, a different thing from proxies on half the stock, since the proxies may be revoked at any time before the election by the shareholders who granted them merely issuing a new proxy of a later date than the old.

A Wealthy Man Kills Himself.

At an early hour this afternoon Capt. C. Henry Witthaus committed suicide at his home, at No. 27 East Seventy-fifth street, by shooting himself. He was quite wealthy and 35 years of age. Besides being a member of the Old Guard he was a member of the Press Club, of the Liederkranz Society, of the Thirteen Club, and other organizations. He was at one time Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Ninth Regiment.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION IN MISSOURI.

Belief That the Recent Enactment Will Defeat Itself—Various Opinions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 30.—Numerous letters continue to reach this city from nearly all sections of the country, but principally from manufacturers in the East and North, inquiring what effect the Anti-Trust and Pool law recently passed by the Legislature has had or will have on the industries of the State. The opinions of many prominent businessmen have already been published by the daily press, and tomorrow the *Stove and Hardware Journal* of this city will give the views and opinions of a dozen or more of the leading manufacturers of St. Louis in respect to the law. Summarized they are to the effect that the law defeats itself for the reason that it tends to the aggregation of capital in business enterprises and that its enforcement will drive manufacturers out of the State. They also show that it will work positive injury to dealers, to farmers, and to wageworkers, and that it is unconstitutional. The general belief is that no attempt will be made to enforce it and that it will be repealed at the next session of the Legislature.

VILLARD'S DEAL GOES THROUGH.

The Great Northwest Central to Be Turned Over to Northern Pacific.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 30.—[Special.]—It was learned today that the deal which has been going on for some time between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northwest Central people looking to the purchase of the franchise of the latter road is completed. The details of the arrangements have been agreed upon, and the property will be handed over to the Northern Pacific soon. The arrangements have been under the direct supervision of Mr. Oakes and Mr. Villard, and these two great magnates, accompanied by Mr. McNaught, will be here next Sunday to look over the ground, sizing up the country and deciding upon the future policy of the company in this country. They have their eyes upon the Northwestern country, and have in view an extension of their system to the Mackenzie River country and afterward through to the coast over the route proposed by Mackenzie when he was Premier of Canada.

SIGNING BILLS THAT WERE PASSED.

Numerous Measures Yet to Go to the Governor—The Case of Hronek.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Lieut.-Gov. Ray and Speaker Miller were at the Capitol today and completed the signing of the bills passed by the Legislature. Of the 168 passed thirty-five yet remain to be placed in the hands of the Governor. The volume of laws passed at this session will be the largest since 1879.

Counsel for John Hronek, now serving a twelve-year sentence at Joliet for the manufacture of dynamite and for being the leader in the conspiracy for the purpose of killing Judges Gary and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield, have filed necessary documents with the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the purpose of having the case heard at the June term, it being understood that counsel for the people have agreed that the case may be tried in this division.

A Big Suit Against Ex-Senator Sabin.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 30.—A suit has been filed here in the District Court by the Massachusetts Loan & Trust Company against ex-Senator Sabin and Charles N. Nelson to recover on a promissory note for $100,000 given by defendants to the First National Bank of New York.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best alterative, tonic diuretic, and blood purifier ever produced.

HEROES COMMEMORATED.

[*Continued from first page.*]

ment, of the right and power of the people to govern themselves, of the right of freedom in the pursuit of happiness, won through uncounted ages of struggle and of toil.

No portion of the civilized world will relapse into a condition of anarchy. Some form of government will exist. If a government by the people is not sufficiently strong and vital to preserve the public order, to protect human life, and to assure to its subjects the safe possession of their own, a strong central government will necessarily be established. With this will come, should such a necessity be forced upon us as a people, the standing armies, the oppressive taxation, and the burdens grievous to be borne, to escape which ourselves or our ancestors left homes in the Old World, sacrificing much that was most dear and precious, to aid in founding and perpetuating a government by the people. Those who would sanction courses which would make such results possible claim to be actuated by sympathy for the laboring poor, but upon these same people would fall the greatest burdens of the changed affairs. From among them come the men who make up the great armies of the Old World. It is their blood which is poured out like water in times of war. They, above all others, are interested in the preservation of peace and order. It should be borne in mind that apostles of anarchy do not propose a modification of existing laws and institutions, but a wholesale destruction by violence and a throttling of all law. History would, as always, repeat itself; violence would beget violence, and crime would beget crime. All the powers and forces of evil would come again and inaugurate anew the reign of Chaos and Old Night.

THE ONE GREAT CLASS.

There is an expression we often hear in the discussion of social problems, "The laboring classes," which has no place in America. We all belong to the laboring class. We have no other class. We all labor in our various ways. The millionaires of thirty or forty years hence will be men who are now working for a dollar or two per day, just as the millionaires of today are men who, thirty or forty years ago, worked for fifty and seventy-five cents per day. We have rich men and poor men, but there is a constant passing from one class to the other, and the door is always open. This fact is the reason why the evil prophecies of the Old World sages have come to naught. They ranked our laborers with the Helots of Greece, the rabble of Rome, the serfs of Russia; people for whom the future holds no gleam of hope.

Upon this spot, three years ago, it was demonstrated that the new peril which had arisen to the government by the people was naught in the presence of a public sentiment as omnipotent as it was sublime. Certain people, mostly foreigners of brief residence among us, whose ideas of government were derived from their experience in despotic Germany, sought by means of violence and murder to inaugurate a carnival of crime. They took advantage of a time of agitation among honest workingmen and sought to commit them to their infernal scheme. It is worthy of note, however, that among the heroes who periled their lives to thwart the conspiracy of these criminals, while some were Americans to the manner born, many were men who had come to us from lands beyond the sea, who sought among us that freedom to the preservation of which they consecrated their lives; sons who loved the land of their adoption with a passionate loyalty and devotion.

It is to the glory of Chicago that the enemies of public order were as chaff before a consuming fire. The civil authorities are represented by a police force of unexcelled heroism; by a detective force, which, under Bonfield and Schaack, laid bare all the details of an infamous conspiracy; by a prosecuting attorney, whom no intimidations could swerve from the path of duty; by a Judge, who, undaunted by threats, held aloft, with an even poise, the scales of justice; by a jury of the people, who saw clearly and weil the vital principles which lay behind the overt acts. All these instrumentalities illustrated that government by the people was triumphant and equal to any emergency. The voice of all, rich and poor alike, has spoken with no uncertain sound of its adherence to the principles of peace and of its utter condemnation of those who would resort to methods of violence for the accomplishment of a fancied good.

HISTORIC DEEDS OF HEROISM.

There are crises in the world's affairs when immortal fame comes in a single hour to those whom opportunity has blest. The heroes who made up the little group of embattled farmers, which stood in the highway at Concord and fired the shot heard round the world, were no whit braver nor more loyal than thousands of their compatriots in the old Bay State; but it was theirs to inaugurate the struggle which resulted in the birth of a Nation, and the echoes of that firing shall never die away.

Greece could have furnished numerous bands of 300 men equally brave and patriotic as that of Leonidas; but the heroism of this Spartan band, whose fortune it was to stand in the pass at Thermopylæ and to check the mighty flood of Oriental barbarism, which, under Xerxes, sought the life of Grecian civilization, by this happy chance shall live forever.

"Where breath most breathes, even in the mouths of men."

We stand today upon another spot, which a crisis in man's progress has made historic. Three years ago, May 4, an excited audience was here listening to speakers who counseled acts of violence and crime. A force of policemen, under the command of the gallant Bonfield, a name long to be remembered and honored, came forward as guardians of the public peace. The entire force consisted of seven companies under the command of Capts. Bonfield and Ward, each company commanded by its own Lieutenant, and the seven companies containing in all 176 men. Five companies, those of Lieuts. Quinn, Steele, Stanton, Bowler, and Hubbard, our present efficient Chief, and numbering in all 120 men, were in the advance. Close behind were the companies of Lieuts. Penzon and Beard. They halted and, in the name of the law, commanded the riotous assemblage to disperse.

Suddenly, and without warning, the fatal bomb was thrown into their midst, followed by a discharge from revolvers in the hands of the mob. Sixty-seven men from the force, in an instant were killed or wounded. In a conversation with a gallant officer, who had served with distinction through the War of the Rebellion, he stated that he had never known or heard of an instance where so large a proportion of an attacking force had been disabled without resulting in its demoralization and retreat. But no such thought entered the minds of the brave heroes of the haymarket horror. The echo of the explosion had scarcely died away when the voices of Bonfield and Fitzpatrick rang out like a clarion, rallying their men to the unequal combat. Under the constant fire of the mob the lines were formed, the charge was made upon ten times their number, and the crowd was dispersed. Every policeman who was in the affray was a hero; every man had in him the material of which are made martyrs in the cause of duty.

One company—that of the heroic Lieut. Stanton, where, out of eighteen men, one was instantly killed and sixteen were wounded—rallied immediately and was at the front in the pursuit of the retreating rioters. Equally valiant was the command of Lieut. Bowler, where nineteen out of twenty-six men were wounded.

It were vain to particularize where every one present earned our abiding gratitude and honor. But there were certain of these men who bowed before the imperious mandate of death—who have been borne to their rest in the equal grave—whom we must especially bear in remembrance—Degan, Miller, Barrett, Flavin, Sheehan, Hansen, Redden, Sullivan—martyrs and heroes all, to whom the municipality renders that homage which ennobles death. They are of those whose lives have been given to preserve the costly treasure of free government. No history of our State but will perpetuate the memory of those murdered heroes. Impartial fame will have them in her jealous care.

THREE LUSTY CHEERS.

"And now," said Mayor Cregier as Mr. Head closed, "I will ask for three cheers for the monument and the heroes whose brave deeds it commemorates."

The "hurrah" that followed could probably have been heard on Clark street. Every one cheered, not once but several times. Chief Hubbard raised his hat aloft and ex-Ald. Badenoch waved his above his head. The crowd followed suit, and such a waving of hats and umbrellas was probably never before seen in Chicago. Mayor Cregier did not notice that the rain trickled through the roof of the stand and fell on his head, or that there was moisture on his beard. He just led the cheers.

Then the crowd slumped away through the mud and the water.

The Haymarket Monument was unveiled.

IN FEAR OF AN INDIAN RAID.

The Town of Norden, Neb., in Confusion and Being Fortified for Defense.

OMAHA, Neb., May 30.—[Special.]—A special from Norden, Neb., via Ainsworth, says: There is an Indian scare here, and settlers by the score are arriving at Norden. There is great confusion, and men, women, children, and effects are being driven into town. Norden is being fortified to meet an Indian raid. A Mrs. Crover from Shadley, who was sick, was placed in a wagon and is said to have died on the way.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Dispatches from many points in Louisiana and Mississippi show that the drouth of several weeks' duration was broken Wednesday by good rains.

The recent fire near Norfolk, Va., in which the Rev. F. C. Clarke, three of his children, and his niece were burned to death, is said to have been of incendiary origin.

Heavy storms of rain and hail at Huezutla, Mexico, have caused the river to inundate that town, drowning many persons and cattle, washing away many houses, and destroying crops.

At Petersburg, Ind., last night Brach Barker shot and killed Grant Beck, 19 years of age. Beck had been intimate with Barker's wife. Barker gave himself up to the Marshal.

William Blithe and wife, employés of the Maysville (Ky.) Cotton Mills, have received news of the death of an uncle, James Blithe, at San Francisco, who left an estate of about $5,000,000. They have employed counsel to get their share of the wealth. There are about forty heirs.

Hereafter they undersell all competitors in furniture and draperies at Colby's, 217-219 State.

ICE.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES

Taking Effect June 1st, 1889.

Prices for ice to families and offices:

	Per week.
15 lbs. daily	$ .75
20 " "	.90
25 " "	1.00
30 " "	1.10
	Per 100 lbs.
50 to 200 lbs. delivered at one time	50c
200 to 500 lbs. delivered at one time	40c
500 to 2,000 lbs. delivered at one time	25c

Prices for ice at wholesale to markets, hotels grocers, saloons, drug stores, restaurants, and business places of all descriptions:

	Per 100 lbs.
50 to 200 lbs. delivered at one time	40c
200 to 500 lbs. delivered at one time	30c
500 to 2,000 lbs. delivered at one time	25c
	Per ton.
1 ton to 6 tons delivered at one time	$4.00
6 tons to 15 tons delivered at one time	3.75

Prices at cars or city depots:
100 to 2,000 lbs .... 20c per 100 lbs.
1 ton or more .... $3.50 per ton

Drivers are not allowed to change the above prices or to make contracts.

Washington Ice Co.,	Knickerbocker Ice Co.,
James P. Smith & Co.,	Lincoln Ice Co.,
A. S. Piper & Co.,	Griffin & Connelly,
C. & A. Piper,	Henry Tawes,
Kurz & Huttenlocher Ice Co.,	Anderson, Freeman & Co.,
	Michael Coffey,
Esch Bros. & Rabe,	McCarty & Brausch,
Berry Lake Ice Co.,	C. Schuh,
Johnson Bros.,	Jefferson Ice Co.,
Union Ice Co.,	Murphey Bros.,
Geo. Ruh & Co.,	A. Hahn,
West End Ice Co.,	Schanz & Theiner,
Apple & Johnson,	P. O. Sullivan Ice Co.,
Schmidt & Wohlleber,	Bushing Bros.,
M. Hickey,	M. C. Rubie & Bro.,
George Bernhammer,	Independent Ice Co.,
John F. Brand,	The Town of Lake Ice Co.

THE FORUM.

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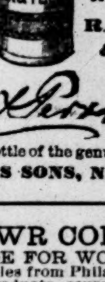
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THE GALE ON THE LAKES.

MARINERS FACE THE WORST NORTHEASTER SINCE 1887.

The Steambarge E. S. Pease Reported to Have Foundered on Saginaw Bay and Her Crew Lost—The Anchor Line Propeller Lehigh Driven on the Beach at Erie—The Schooner Eugene Ashore at Sand Beach—Capt. Marshall's Premonition of Death.

The waves broke over the life-saving station all day with a fury and force unequaled since 1887. Few boats ventured beyond the breakwater during the day, and outside of the big freight propellers the arrivals the latter part of the afternoon and evening were far between. Fortunately, a comparatively small number of vessels were on the lake bound for this port and the chances of disaster were correspondingly lessened.

At all points on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron the storm is reported as extremely severe—the worst, it was said, since May, 1884. Today may bring news of serious disaster on both lakes. Last night cautionary signals were displayed on Lakes Ontario and Michigan, and storm signals on Lakes Huron and Erie.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE PEASE.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—The worst gale of the season is now blowing from the northeast.

The E. S. Pease, owned by E. S. Pease of East Saginaw, is reported foundered on Saginaw Bay, and her crew lost. She had the barges Uranus and Planet in tow, loaded with iron from Escanaba for Ohio. She was officered as follows:

JOHN STERLING of Marine City, Captain.
SAMUEL JAMIESON, Chief Engineer.
MARTIN DONOHUE, Mate.
WILLIAM GANIS, Second Mate.

The Pease was formerly the Canadian steamer California, which sunk in the fall of 1887, drowning a large list of passengers. The Planet and Uranus sailed into the river in a leaking condition. The Planet, in making a landing at Sarnia, ran into the dock, and is reported to have sunk at the dock. The wires are all down below here and Sand Beach.

The barge Katahdin, in tow of the Arnold, broke loose on Lake Huron and lost her deckload of lumber. The Arnold arrived with disabled steering gear. The barge Decatah broke loose from the Pahlow and sailed in all right.

THE LEHIGH ON THE BEACH.

ERIE, Pa., May 30.—[Special.]—The Anchor Line prop Lehigh started out of port for Chicago this afternoon, but got into shoal water and onto the beach under a strong northeast wind. The tug Erie is at work on her, but so far is unable to start the stranded vessel. The vessel is apparently suffering no damage.

ANXIETY FOR THE MAY RICHARDS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.—There is some anxiety at this port tonight in regard to the schr May Richards. She was left by her steamer, the Rube Richards, off Bar Point, the latter being bound for Erie. She was to make this port under sail, but has not done so, though expected for the last twenty-four hours. Navigation has been hindered by a northeast wind and heavy sea, which may account for her non-appearance. The steambarge N. Mills and barges and tug A. J. Wright and barges are here weather-bound.

FORTY-MILE GALE ON LAKE HURON.

SAND BEACH, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—A forty-mile gale with heavy rain prevailed all day. The prop E. K. Roberts and schrs Cataract and Jessie are sheltered here.

The schr Eugene dragged ashore. The prop C. W. Chamberlain came in at 5 o'clock full of water and fires put out. A harbor tug helped her up to the pier. A small steam barge is reported ashore above Port Hope.

ALONG THE WEST SHORE.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The schr Cora of Benton Harbor was towed in here this morning by the tug Sheboygan with foremast broken about fifteen feet above deck, foretopmast and gaff gone, maintopmast broken off at the trees, and mainmast split. Wind northeast, blowing a gale.

The City of Sheboygan is at anchor off the harbor with her jibboom gone. There have arrived tonight the Richards, Northwest, Sea Gull, Elgin, Niagara, and Moiles. Cleared — Flying Cloud, Waukesha, Quickstep.

MINERVILLE, Wis., May 30.—It is blowing a terrific northeast gale. The schr James Garret parted her cables and went ashore this forenoon near Whitefish Bay, Wis. She is on sandy bottom and will probably be got off. She is owned by George Clague of Milwaukee.

WITH SNOW ON THE EAST SHORE.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 30.—[Special.]—A northeaster, the fiercest storm known here for years, now prevails. Snow fell here early this morning. The ground was covered to the depth of about an inch.

FRANFORT, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—It is blowing a northeast gale. The J. L. Green sought refuge, with a broken centreboard. The prop Petoskey was five hours late. The Benton, Emily, and Eliza V. Gray are sheltered here.

HELD IN THE RIVER BY THE STORM.

SARNIA, Ont., May 30.—The following boats are wind-bound here, the gale on the lake being terrific: Props Milwaukee, Ontario, Alma Munroe, Chicago, schrs Campbell, Flying Cloud, Mary Evarts, Iron Duke, stmrs Wissahickon, Essex, Hannah Moore, Iron City, Sligo, Algonquin, Conemaugh, schrs Maid, Planet, and Hercules.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 30.—There are in port, windbound: Conemaugh, Tacoma, City of Cleveland, Monohansett and consort, Brittain and barges, Iron Duke and consort, Superior, Sandusky, Araxes, and Grantham. The only boats to pass up since 5 p. m. yesterday are Harlem and Tioga. This is said to be the wildest storm since May, 1884.

NO SIGN OF THE MISSING CREW.

The Bavaria's Lifeboat Picked Up—A Premonition of Death.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 30.—[Special.]—The yawlboat of the unfortunate Bavaria has drifted to the southern side of Horseshoe Island. It has suffered little injury save a small hole in her gunwale and a lot of the wale knocked off. None of the bodies of the crew have been recovered.

Capt. Marshall of the Bavaria seems to have had a premonition of his fate, for in a recent letter he referred to the uncertainty of life and requested his wife and children to pray for his safe arrival in Kingston. If the Bavaria is pulled off as easily as expected the Calvin company's loss will not exceed $2,000. She is still aground, the weather being too rough to get her off. The promptness of the American Government in granting permission for a Canadian wrecker to work in American waters is commended here.

The Norway, one of the Calvin's tow, lost her crew in the same way the Bavaria did a few years ago. The Calvin and her consorts are low-grade lumber carriers, and should never have been risked in such weather.

Little Done in Lake Freights.

No business was done in lake grain freights in Chicago.

CLEVELAND, O., May 30.—Little was done in lake freights; rates continue firm and with an advancing tendency, especially for coal. Charters—Louisiana, coal, Buffalo to Ashland, 55c; J. Emery Owen, E. A. Nichols, and Michigan, coal, Toledo to Duluth, 50c; Eliza Gerlach, coal, Cleveland to Escanaba, 40c; George L. Colwell, Pomeroy, barge Wissahickon, Sonora, S. J. Macky, and Camden, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 90c; Thomas S. Christie and T. P. Sheldon, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.10.

TOLEDO, O., May 30.—Chartered: Hiawatha, Ashland, Minnehope to Duluth, coal, 50c; Calton to Sheboygan, 40c; Fosteria to Algonac, 30c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 30.—Vessel owners have long held that coal cargoes to Lake Superior should be as high as to Lake Michigan, and are trying to bring about such a result. Shippers are just beginning to look for tonnage to the head of Lake Superior. The last charter was at 40 cents. Several boats were placed today, but rates unsettled, though higher. Lake Michigan rates are firm at last advances. Charters: Eddy, Shaw, to Chicago, 60 cents; Nebraska, to Milwaukee, 60 cents; Louisiana, to Duluth, 50 cents; Tom Adams, to Superior, 45 cents; Barnum, to Ashland, 55 cents; schr Corsican, to Manistee, 85 cents. Canal freights are dull and firm: wheat, 4 cents; corn, 3⅝ cents; and oats, 2⅝ cents.

The Harlem and Tioga Again Racing.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—The Harlem and Tioga passed here on the second race. The Harlem has the lead ten minutes.

Around the Lakes.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 30.—[Special.]—The steambarge Josephine with consort, down bound, while entering Lake George flats, collided with towbarge Dan Rodgers, second towbarge of stmr Burkhead, hitting her a heavy glancing blow, and grounded heavily on Black Stake side. It will require considerable lightering to release her.

Nautical Notes.

The schr Clara Youell ran from Toronto to Port Dalhousie in two hours and thirty minutes; claimed to be the fastest sailing on record.

The barge Sparrow of the Balton's tow went ashore near Erie Harbor by her towline parting. Through the work of the life-saving crew she was rescued with the aid of a tug.

Vessel Movements.

Whitehall—Arrived—Petrel.
Oswego—Cleared—John Magee, Chicago, coal.
Leland—Cleared from Halmond's Pier—Ruby.
Ogdensburg—Arrived—Baldwin and consorts.
Ahnapee—Arrived—J. W. Wright. Departed—Corona.
Two Harbors—Departed—Passadena to Cleveland.
Washburn—Cleared—Holland, Neil, Stephenson, Chicago, lumber.
Port Colborne—Down—Haskell, Up—Nothing; wind, northeast, fresh.
Manistee—Arrived—Scotia, Hilton. Cleared—Roanoke, Naughtin, Chicago.
Sheboygan—In port—Schrs West Side, Ella Ellinwood, Lottie Cooper, Lumberman, F. H. Williams, Cora, Day Spring, Clara, Tallahasse, Christiana, Sardinia. Sailed—Bertha Barnes, Milwaukee; Joseph Duval, Norwood.
Michigan City—Arrived—A. R. Colborn. Wind-bound—Waneetee ferry.
Toledo—Arrived—Germania and barges, Warner, Sprague, Birkhead, Hopkins.
Duluth—Arrived—Nicol, Liken. Departed—Whitney to Ashland; Jay Gould to Chicago.
Milwaukee—Arrived—Niko, Wilcox, coal. Cleared—Mecosta, Outhwaite, Wolf, for Escanaba.
Ludington—Arrived—Abbie, Mars, Conneaut, Mercury. Cleared—Carter, Chipman, Abbie, Sheboygan.
Marquette—Arrived—Col. Cook. Cleared—Chisholm, Continental, Holland, Spinner, Godfrey, Shawnee.
Manitowoc—Arrived—Emerald, Nellie, and Annie Norman. Departed—Lydia. Wind northeast, blowing hard.
Port Dalhousie—Up—A. L. Andrews, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Hoboken, Oswego to Detroit, coal. Down—Veronica, Tilley and barges.
Muskegon—Cleared—Minerva, R. Simmons, Hume, E. E. Thompson, Chicago; Douglass, Penobscot, Milwaukee; Newland, Racine.
Minorville—Down—Boscobel, Depere, Mantenee, Active, Norman, Agnes, Pride, Germania. Up—Corea, Thomas Smith, Mayflower, Rising Star.
Erie—Arrived—Senator, Rube Richards, Alaska. Cleared—Lehigh, Empire State, H. C. Schnoor, Fitzgerald, Chicago, coal; Specular, Marquette.
Ashland—Arrived—Cobb, Fremont, Japan, India, Fisk, Nichol. Departed—Glidden, Farwell, Everett, Warmington, Morse, Rutter, ore, to Cleveland.
Cleveland—Arrived—John Craig, M. A. Lydon, light. Cleared—Henry Chisholm, Raleigh, A. Bradley, G. W. Adams, Duluth; Swain, Erie; Columbia, Comrade, Escanaba; Kalkaska, Oscoda—all light; R. A. Brown, Mount Clemens, coal.
Escanaba—Arrived—Minnesota, Metacomet, Frontenac, Unadilla, Palms, Montcalm, Michigan, Townsend, Wells. Cleared—Minnesota, Metacomet, Chicago; Palms, Unadilla, Young America, Detroit; Frontenac, Selkirk, Cleveland.
Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Myles, Alberta, 1:30 p. m.; Otego, Monticello, Montgomery, 2:40; George G. Haley, 4:10; Osceola, Campana, 6; J. Sheriffs, 7:30. Down—Tower, Toledo, 1 p. m.; H. J. Johnson, 2; E. S. Tice, Oneonto, 8; M. Knapp, A. Gebhart, 5:30; E. B. Hale, H. A. Kent, 7:40. Wind northeast, brisk.
Buffalo—Arrived—Syracuse, Nebraska, Wissahickon, Gilchrist, Chicago; St. Louis, Potomac, Vought, Chicago; Northerner, Green Bay. Cleared—Tioga, Harlem, Portage, Russia, Lehigh, for Chicago with coal; Argonaut, Aztec, Milwaukee; James Pickands, for Chicago; Dayton, for Saginaw. Light, Ogden, for Chicago. Wind fresh, northeast all day; rain tonight; water is low. The City of Rome was delayed two hours at the pier waiting for a rise.
Mackinaw City—Down—Chemung, 9:10 p. m.; Rosedale, 8:15 a. m.; City of Cheboygan, 8:50; Neosho, 9:10; F. & P. M. No. 2, 9:40; Outhwaite, Genoa, Southwest, 12:50 p. m.; Ida, 1:30; Filer, 1:50; Raab, 3:40; Owasco, 4:30; Dean Richmond, Skylark, Fort, 5; Frontenac, 5:30. Up—City of Concord and consort, 6:30 a. m.; Aca Medora, Ben Hur, Luff, 7:40; Scotia, Smith & Post, Gifford, 8; Lackawanna, 8:18; Burton, 9:40; Palmer, 11:40; Quickstep, 12:30 p. m.; Smith Moore, 1:50; Clarion, 2:30; Steele, 5; Saveland, 5:50; Gibbs, 6. Wind east, fresh.
Detroit—Up—Anderson, William Home, 2:20 p. m.; Roby, 3:30; Harlem, 3:40; Bay City and barges, Ira Owen, Tioga, 4; Iron Chief, 4:20; Christie, Sheldon, 5. Down—Hudson, 9 a. m.; Yosemite and consort, 9:10; Escanaba, 9:30; Buffalo, 10; George King, Teutonic, Gawn, 10:10; Tempest and barges, 10:50; Passaic and barges, 11; Gogebic, 11:50; Chenango, Wilson, 1 p. m.; R. Stewart and barges, 1:30; Cambria, 1:40; V. H. Ketcham, 2:10; Alma Munro, 3:40; Conestoga, 4:50; J. S. Ruby, 5; Marengo, 5:40.
Port Huron—Down—Hudson, 12:30 a. m.; Buffalo, 12:40; George Irving, 3; Rhoda Stewart, 4; Gogebic, 5; H. D. Root, 7:30; Ganges, 8; Ketcham, 8:10; Alma Munro, 8:20; Ruby, 9; Conestoga, 9:30; Dauntless, Cleveland and barges, tug Howard, Marengo, 10:40; New York, 11; Clark and consort, 11:40; Westford and barges, 12; Olwell, Baldwin, 12:30 p. m.; Mather, 1:20; Chemung, 1:30; Annie Young, 2; Glengarry and consort, 3; Arnold and consorts, 6; Pahlow and consort, Marshall and consorts, 7. Up—Harlem, 9 p. m.; Tioga, 9:30. Arrived—Roanoke, Kelderhouse, Ontario, Planet, Uranus.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived, with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props A. D. Hayward, A. E. Wilds, Muskegon; Pewaukee, Marinette; George L. Colwell, Au Sable; Alice M. Gill, Traverse Bay; M. B. Covell, Montague; H. A. Root, Ludington; R. C. Wente, George C. Markham, Charles Rietz, Manistee; J. W. Westcott, Traverse City; George Dunbar, Ritchie's Pier; schrs Robert Howlett, M. Dall, Ottawa, L. Dall, Manistee; F. Moss, Frankfort; Sonora, S. B. Pomeroy, Au Sable; Ford River, R. Kanters, C. H. Hackley, Rosa Belle, Bertie Calkins, Ford River; Little Wissahickon, Osceola; S. A. Wood, Adirondac, Col. Ellsworth, Manistee; J. B. Wilbor, Manistee; Charlie Marshall, Pine Lake; E. R. Blake, Whitefish Bay. With sundries—Props Albany, Delaware, Owego, Susquehanna, Buffalo, Lora, Benton Harbor; Cuba, Montreal; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck; Chicago, Manitowoc; H. W. Williams, South Haven; City of Ludington, Muskegon; Menominee, Grand Haven. With coal—Prop Wyoming, Buffalo.

Cleared, with grain, etc.—Props H. B. Pereue, Empire, Delaware, H. E. Packer, H. J. Jewett, Arabia, Buffalo; schrs Winnie Wing, Collingwood. With sundries—Props City of Detroit, St. Joseph; M. B. Covell, Whitehall; City of Ludington, Muskegon; Lora, Benton Harbor; Chicago, Manitowoc; H. W. Williams, South Haven; Kalamazoo, Saugatuck. Light—Props Westover, Oscoda; R. C. Wente, George C. Markham, Manistee; A. D. Hayward, Ludington; George L. Colwell, Escanaba; Pewaukee, Marinette; schrs Magnolia, Muskegon; Ford River, Resumption, Ford River; Fannie Neil, Washburn; Gray Oak, Bayfield; S. B. Pomeroy, Escanaba; T. Y. Avery, Marquette Island; Annie Thorine, South Haven; Little Wissahickon, Escanaba; Cape Horn, Cheboygan; North Star, Acma; Iver Lawson, Menominee; Joses, Montague.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller in Town.

Chief Justice Fuller and his wife arrived in the city at the Palmer House late Wednesday evening. It is the first time he has visited the city since his removal to Washington. After a stay of a couple of weeks he goes East and then he goes to return to this city for the summer. The Justice and Mrs. Fuller will attend commencement at Welles' College, where one of their daughters graduates in June. In the absence of the Chief Justice from Washington Justice Harlan will look after important matters that may come up. In response to the question, "How do you like Washington life?" he replied:

"I hardly know what to say. During my residence there I have been exceedingly busy, but I think I may safely say 'I like it quite well.'"

The Diocesan Convention having elected him a delegate to the General Convention, he was asked if he would accept the duty.

"It depends," he said, "when the convention is held. If it is about the 1st of October I may be able to do so, as I shall be in New York at that time at a meeting of the trustees of the Peabody fund. If the convention is held while the court is in session of course I cannot go."

"Uncle Sam's Reception."

Despite the driving rain-storm "Uncle Sam's Reception" at the Exposition Building last evening was attended by a host of men, women, and children, whose patriotism may be said to be of the water-proof order. Uncle Sam had no reason to complain of the homage he received, for representatives from every nation on the face of the earth called to pay their respects. An entertaining feature of the program was the drill of the Black Watch of the Highland Brigade, commanded by A. Gordon Murray. Following this was a Scotch reel, danced to the music of ten Highland pipers, and a Highland fling, cleverly executed by a small boy from "the land o' cakes." The evening's fun was brought to an end by a representation of "The District School," in which Mr. W. M. Johnson, as teacher, and a score of ladies and gentlemen, as scholars, enacted a series of amusing scenes supposed to take place in a country school-house.

"Uncle Sam's Reception" is an entertainment for the benefit of the Belden Avenue Baptist Church. Considerable ingenuity has been exercised in its arrangement, and those who go to see it will be astonished as well as amused. The regular program will be repeated tonight and tomorrow afternoon and evening.

A Postal Clerk Shot.

James Phelan, a railway postal clerk, running on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, between Toledo and Syracuse, was shot in the left thigh and dangerously wounded last night. The story of the shooting, as told by eye-witnesses, is to the effect that Phelan approached the corner of Fourteenth street and Blue Island avenue with a pistol in his hand. Seeing three men in the doorway of Morrison's saloon, he raised his revolver and fired. One of the men instantly returned the fire, shooting twice. He then walked away. Phelan made his way to McGreevy's saloon, at No. 334 West Fifteenth street. He was unable to speak, and his side of the story could not be learned. A revolver with one chamber empty was found on his person. Frank Le Fevre was arrested about midnight on suspicion of having shot Phelan. He was formerly a bridge repairer in the employ of the city, and is known to the police. He denies that he did the shooting. Phelan is 31 years old, single, and is in the city on a visit to his parents at No. 93 Hastings street.

Socialism vs. Single Tax.

Prof. Charles Orchardson appeared by invitation before the Single Tax Club at its meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening to enlighten the members on "Socialism" as explained by him in his recent "Looking Forward; or, How Every Man May Have an Income of $5,000 a Year." John Z. White replied to the lecturer, saying, that, so far as he could discover, there was only one difference between "Socialism" and the "single tax" idea. Both agreed that the evil of the present was the control of machinery by a few, who were able to create a panic at any time by simply shutting down the mills and factories. "But you," said Mr. White, referring to Prof. Orchardson, "think you can change all this by simply 'nationalizing' the control of machinery or placing it all in the hands of a central power. We propose to remove the evil by removing the causes that have led to it."

Local Items.

Roswell P. Flower and party of New York, who have been traveling by special car through California and the Northwest for the last two months, arrived at the Grand Pacific late last evening on their return. Mr. Flower will be in the city several days, attending the annual meetings of various railways in which he is interested. In the party are R. P. Flower, wife, and daughter; ex-Democratic State Central Committeeman E. Murphy and wife, Mrs. A. E. Schley, Mrs. G. W. Flower, Henry Siebert, and F. S. Flower.

W. M. Greene, the assistant of President Ingalls of the Big Four Railway, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening in charge of C. H. Foster, C. D. Dickey, and George T. Bliss, all of the New York banking house of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

For a stylish hat go to Hawes, 228 S. Clark-st.

DISSATISFIED RAILROADS

THE ACTION OF THE BURLINGTON & NORTHERN CAUSING TROUBLE.

Other Northwestern Lines Will Adopt the New Rates—The Offending Road Is Undisturbed and Will Make No Immediate Change—The New Belt Line Inspected by a Large Number of Interested Railroad Men, Shippers, and Receivers.

The excitement caused in Northwestern railroad circles by the heavy reduction in through rates between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis still continues. The feeling against the Burlington & Northern is bitter and some of the roads would no doubt adopt retaliatory measures if such action would not hurt them more than the Burlington & Northern. There is some talk about punishing the Burlington & Quincy for not preventing the Burlington & Northern from reducing rates on the least provocation, but this would involve a Western freight war and only aggravate the situation. The only thing the Burlington & Northern competitors can do under existing circumstances is to accept the situation gracefully. Most of them seem to have come to that conclusion. The Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, though it denounces the reduction in rates as an outrage, was the first one to notify Chairman Faithorn that it would meet the new rates. The Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul gave notice yesterday that they would put the new rates in effect, and it is expected that the Wisconsin Central will do likewise today. The Rock Island, it is understood, will decline to put the reduced rates into effect, because, having to divide the through rate with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Minneapolis & St. Louis, its proportion would be so small as to leave it no profit whatever, and consequently it will be better off by going out of the Northwestern through business until there is an improvement in rates. The Burlington & Northern does not seem to be in the least disturbed by the adverse criticism of its competitors. General Freight Agent Hamblin, who was in the city yesterday, said that his company did not make the reduction until it was fully convinced it had to do so to protect its interests and prevent further serious losses. The cutting of rates by the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific, as well as the peculiar practices resorted to by other competing lines, had the effect of depriving his road of much traffic which it would have secured had it not firmly held to tariff rates. His company submitted evidence of the doings of its competitors to the Inter-State Commerce Commission some time ago, but no action being taken to prevent those lines from cutting or manipulating rates no other alternative was left to his road than to promptly meet the rates made by its competitors. It had to protect itself by offering its patrons the same rates as were being made by competing lines or go out of business, and it preferred to do the former.

The new tariff announced by the Burlington & Northern yesterday made the fifth class rate 11½ cents. This was done by mistake; it should have been 12½ cents, and the latter rate will be put in effect.

The reduction in rates will no doubt have a serious effect upon the revenues of most of the Northwestern roads, and their earnings will be by no means as large as they have been during the last month or so.

Inspecting the Joliet Belt Line.

A large number of prominent railroad officials, at the invitation of the officers of the new Belt Line—Elgin, Joliet & Eastern—left on a special Pullman train for an excursion over the new line at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The train consisted of five of the finest and most improved Pullman cars drawn by the new locomotive, "Norman Williams," the property of the Elgin, Joliet & Northern. The excursion was for the purpose of exhibiting the facilities of the recently completed road to the officials of connecting lines and impressing upon them the advantages to be gained by using it as a connecting link between the various Eastern and Western roads centering in Chicago. Among those in the party were F. H. Britton, Baltimore & Ohio; H. B. Stone, Burlington & Quincy; J. C. Peasly, Burlington & Quincy; T. B. Blackstone, Chicago & Alton; O. S. Lyford, Baltimore & Ohio; E. A. Jewett, Pullman Company; H. C. Wicker, Chicago & Northwestern; S. B. Knight, Wabash; Judge Blodgett of the United States Circuit Court, and about 150 others. President Norman Williams and the general officers of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Belt Line had charge of the party and looked out for its comfort and entertainment. The train passed over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to Spalding, the northern connection with the Joliet Belt, and thence over this line to Normantown, where the train backed up a branch line to Aurora. A run was then made to Gardner, Grundy County, over the coal branch of the road, connecting with the main line at Walker, near Plainfield, Will County; thence to McCool, Ind., the junction with the Baltimore & Ohio, and back over the latter to Chicago, reaching here at 5:45 p. m. The members of the party were favorably impressed with the roadbed and the equipment and facilities of the new road. The company expects to be able to handle 1,500 cars daily.

Miscellaneous Notes.

It is stated that Traffic Manager J. Waldo of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway will be promoted to the position of General Manager June 1.

The Railroad Commissioners of Kansas have ordered another reduction in freight rates through Southern Kansas, the purpose being to bring the rates of that State in line with those of Iowa. The roads have asked the Kansas Commissioners to hear them on the matter June 4, and will bitterly oppose the reduction.

The Canadian Pacific Railway intends to open its new short line to the Northwestern States, via Sault Ste. Marie, June 3, and inaugurate a daily through train service between Boston, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, via Montreal, Sault Ste. Marie, and the "Soo" Line. This will lessen the present distance considerably from Boston and Northern New England points. Connection will be made at Sault Ste. Marie with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway to Duluth.

Mr. Pilisbury, the prominent Minneapolis miller, was in the city yesterday. He says he is in receipt of dispatches from all parts of the Northwest stating that the wheat fields are in poor condition, and at the best the yield promises to be a light one. There are various reasons for this, he said. In the first place the seed wheat was not as good as usual. Then the dry and hot weather early in the spring prevented the sprouting of the seed, and it came up thin. Since then the weather has been extremely cold and wet, and retarded and damaged the crop.

The Chicago Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic will meet at Chairman Shaw's office this morning to consider a proposition to advance dressed beef rates to points east of the Western termini of the trunk lines and west of Albany, N. Y. The rates at present are based upon the through rates to New York, 45 cents per 100 pounds. The railroad officials think there is no good reason for keeping rates to interior points on the same low level as the through rates to seaboard points, and that an advance can be made without going above the seaboard rates.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third on account of the following occasions: Music Teachers' National Association, Philadelphia, Pa., July 2 to 7, 1889. League of American Wheelmen, Hagerstown, Md., July 2 to 4; charge for transportation of wheels, 25 cents for each 100 miles or fractional thereof within Central Traffic Association territory. Baptist Congress, Toronto, Ont., July 2 to 4. Young People's Methodist Alliance, Indianapolis, Ind., July 3 to 5. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Philadelphia, Pa., July 9 to 11. National Normal Music School, Chicago, July 9 to 23. National Electric Light Association, Niagara Falls, Aug. 3 to 9.

Hyde Park.

For the first time in the history of Hyde Park an afternoon german was danced yesterday. The Kenwood Equestrian Club had made elaborate preparations for its annual Decoration-Day ride to Cheltenham Beach, to which about 100 guests had been invited. The ride was necessarily given up and the party took possession of the Kenwood Club. Lunch was served and the afternoon was given up to the dancing of the german and a general frolic. Pound's orchestra furnished dancing and promenade music. Songs appropriate to the day were sung by an effective chorus.

Wisconsin Homeopathic Physicians.

RACINE, Wis., May 30.—[Special.]—The session of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Wisconsin closed this afternoon. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, C. H. Hall of Madison; Vice-Presidents, A. G. Leland of Whitewater and Joseph Lewis of Milwaukee; Recording Secretary, F. D. Brooks; Corresponding Secretary, C. L. Crandall of Burlington; Treasurer, Dr. E. W. Beebe of Milwaukee. The next meeting will be held in Milwaukee.

Fires Yesterday.

Frank Aiple's brewery at Stillwater, Minn., was burned yesterday. Loss, $22,000.

Thompson & Harrod's creamery at Waterloo, Ia., was burned yesterday morning; loss, $5,000.

C. C. Smootes' Sons' large tannery at Alexandria, Va., was completely destroyed by fire yesterday.

John Gilbert Is Sick.

BOSTON, Mass., May 30.—[Special.]—John Gilbert, the veteran actor, is ill here at the residence of a friend. He was on his way to his summer home at Manchester by the Sea when he was taken sick. His trouble is a complication of pneumonia and kidney disease. Mr. Gilbert is 80 years old.

Vestibuled Trains to Washington.

The only solid vestibuled trains Chicago to Washington run via picturesque B. & O. limited express time. No extra fare. City ticket office, 193 Clark street.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Proposals for $3,905,000—Funding Loan

Sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the State of Indiana, authorized by Act No. 117 of the General Assembly, approved March 8, 1889, to the amount of $3,905,000, will be received by the undersigned State officials, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 17 Nassau-st., New York City, until the 17th day of June, 1889, at 3 o'clock p. m.

These bonds are authorized for the purpose of paying the School Fund Bonds of the State, which bear interest at 6 per cent and can now be redeemed.

These Funding Bonds will be payable at the Fiscal Agency of the State in the City of New York in twenty years after their date, and will be redeemable at the same place at the pleasure of the State after ten years.

They will be issued in registered form in denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100 to suit the purchaser, transferable at said Fiscal Agency without expense to the holders, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at said Fiscal Agency without any deduction. Proposals at less than par and accrued interest will not be entertained, and all proposals must be accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Indiana equal in amount to 5 per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the award is made. Checks of successful bidders will be applied on account of their purchases, and in case of failure to pay the balance due will be liable to forfeiture.

The bonds will be payable and deliverable at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. within seven days after award, accrued interest being charged the purchasers to their date of payment.

The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals.

Copies of the authorizing act and of the report of the State Auditor may be had upon application to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.

BRUCE CARR, Auditor of State.
J. A. LEMCKE, Treasurer of State.
ALVIN P. HOVEY, Governor.

FOR SALE.
NEW AND CHOICE
South Side Property.
$18,000.
PAYS 10% NET.
WILDER, MEEKER & CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST.

WM. B. WALKER, JNO. H. WRENN.
Walker, & Wrenn,
225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy.
Members New York Stock Exchange,
Bankers and Brokers.
Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission on New York Stock Exchange, and carried on margins.

Bonds for Sale.

The Board of Education, School District No. 1, T. 2, S. R. 3, W. 3d P. M. (City of Nashville, County of Washington, State of Illinois), will on Saturday, June 8th, A. D. 1889, at the office of the undersigned in Nashville, Ill., issue and sell to the highest bidder, interest-bearing ten-year School Bonds of said district to the amount of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars. Reserving right to reject any or all bids. Further information can be had of GEORGE VERNOR, Secretary Board of Education, Nashville, Ill.

TO INVESTORS.

FOR SALE.—A number of desirable income-producing properties paying 8 to 15 per cent. A complete list furnished on application. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
TACOMA BUILDING,
Corner La Salle and Madison-sts.
Money to loan on improved property at lowest current rates.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1st, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 11 a. m.
R. R. CABLE, President.
W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Spring Valley Coal Company will be held at the office of the company at No. 225 Dearborn-st., corner Quincy-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 5, 1889, at 11 a. m., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
M. H. TAYLOR, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received up to June 7th, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Fidelity Loan & Trust Co., 419 Fourth-st., Sioux City, Ia., for all work and material required in the construction and completion of a brick and stone office building, 75x100 feet, five stories and basement in hight, to be erected on the corner of Fifth and Jackson-sts., in Sioux City, Ia. Bids only entertained for all work contemplated. Drawings can be seen at the above office or at the office of the architects, Messrs. Mendelsohn, Fisher & Lawrie, Paxton Building, Omaha, Neb. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
UNITED BANK BUILDING CO.,
By F. W. Little, Treas.

BUSINESS.

MARKETS.

Decoration-Day was closely observed as a holiday by all the banks and the Board of Trade, which were closed. The corridors of the big Exchange building were nearly deserted, and the few traders congregated in the brokers' offices talked of the weather and nearly everything else but markets. There was a dearth of interest or outside news. July wheat was quotably steady at 76¾c, with an occasional reported trade at that and the split below, though in the main there was no disposition apparent to do any business. A public cable called wheat a trifle easier in England. According to latest paid prices corn was nominally 34c for July and mess pork $11.85.

In mercantile circles the day was generally observed by closed doors either part or all of the time, and the streets presented a quiet appearance. In the markets for street produce the outward movement was small and prices presented no material change; in fact, quotations were in some instances nearly nominal. Commission handlers opened their houses for a few hours in the morning to receive and care for arrivals and a moderate local trade was noted, while outside orders went over until today, as freight-receiving houses at most of the railways were closed. Green fruits and vegetables met with slow sale, a part of the former opening up in poor condition because of the wet weather. Old potatoes were practically unchanged, and while an occasional car of fancy would sell as high as 50c on track the tone of the market was easy. Chickens were fair sale, but other kinds of poultry ruled dull. Dairy products were reported nominally steady. Turpentine was steady at the ½c advance, and held at 44c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 27	10,461	86	17,188	3,029
Tuesday, May 28	8,969	623	26,204	6,031
Wednesday, May 29	15,176	332	23,410	3,971
Thursday, May 30	9,200	300	15,000	2,600
Total	43,806	1,441	81,802	15,631
Last week	45,856	1,454	58,002	17,409
Shipments—				
Monday, May 27	3,931	40	4,742	....
Tuesday, May 28	2,725	9	4,565	574
Wednesday, May 29	4,955	....	5,306	....
Thursday, May 30	5,000	....	5,400	600
Total	16,611	49	20,013	1,174
Last week	18,808	1	15,231	2,757

Yesterday best native cattle, best sheep, and prime mixed hogs all sold at the same price—$4.60.

J. P. Squire & Co. received 2,000 hogs from Kansas City and Omaha yesterday, making nearly 30,000 thus far this month. Tomorrow (Friday) they expect 2,300, which will make about 31,500 for the month.

Receipts of hogs for May will figure up about 12,000 heavier than May, 1888. With two exceptions during the last fourteen years May receipts have been smaller than the month of June. This year, however, many dealers think that May receipts will be the largest, owing to the early maturity of hogs. Last May we received 31,500 more than arrived in June, 1888.

Today's receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 7,500 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 14,111 hogs, 7,845 cattle, and 5,509 sheep one week ago, and 20,634 hogs, 5,786 cattle, and 8,802 sheep one year ago.

Ten Chicago packers bought 12,000 hogs yesterday. Fowler headed the list with 2,600. Packers' "droves" of heavy, averaging 258@287 lbs, cost $4.48@4.50 per 100 lbs.

"Million men" and others who expected 5,000 to 10,000 more hogs than arrived yesterday placed the falling off in the receipts to "washouts," etc. Chet Colt, who is a believer in comparatively small supplies this summer, said: "We will probably have another 'washout' before the week's over, and a good many of them throughout next month!"

May receipts of hogs—about 494,000—exhibit 135,000 increase compared with arrivals for April, 1889. The May average for fourteen years past has been about 489,000. Receipts for June are estimated at 400,000 to 500,000, against 451,182 for June, 1888.

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle yesterday were smaller than expectations. Arrivals at Kansas City and Omaha aggregated less than 3,000 head, and prices at both points ruled higher. Our market was strong from start to finish, and native beef cattle averaged 10c higher; some sales showed 15c advance, and other sales only 5c advance. The demand was active from all classes of buyers, and a good clearance was made. Texas cattle were in liberal supply, but prices ruled a shade higher. Native butcher stock and stock cattle without quotable change. A car-load of 1,653-lb steers sold to a New York shipper at $4.60. The next highest was $4.40. Several loads sold at the latter price, and some sales were made at $4.30@4.35. Refrigerator men paid as high at $4.25, all the cattle above that price going to Eastern shippers and exporters. Most of the 1,150 to 1,400 lb steers sold at $3.95@4.20, comparatively few selling below $3.75. Five loads of export bulls, averaging 1,442 to 1,721 lbs, sold at $3.15@3.50. Texas cattle sold at $1.80@2.00 for bulls, $2.15@2.90 for cows and oxen, and $2.75@3.70 for steers averaging 810 to 1,261 lbs. Native cows changed hands principally at $2.40@2.90; bulls sold at $1.75@3.25, and veal calves at $2.15@4.50. Stock cattle sold at $2.30@3.70, principally at $2.75@3.25. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$4.35@4.60
Fair to choice, 1,150@1,450 lbs	3.85@4.30
Poor to good, 900@1,250 lbs	3.40@4.15
Fancy cows and heifers	3.10@3.25
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	2.30@3.00
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	2.15@3.40
Stockers and feeders	2.60@3.65
Texas bulls and cows	1.70@2.40
Texas steers	2.60@3.70

HOGS—Yesterday's receipts of hogs were 5,000 to 10,000 smaller than expectations. Fresh arrivals were estimated at 15,000, including 2,000 through hogs for Boston packers. The market opened strong and prices ruled 5@10c higher. In fact, most of the "droves" cost 8@10c more than Wednesday. Heavy sold at $4.35@4.55, bulk at $4.45@4.50; mixed, $4.40@4.60, bulk at $4.50@4.55; light, $4.40@4.70, bulk at $4.55@4.65. Present prices are 15@20c higher than one week ago and $1.00 lower than one year ago.

SHEEP—Advanced 10@15c, making 25@35c advance thus far this week. Yesterday's receipts were light and the demand good. Several car-loads of shorn Nebraskas, averaging 117@120 lbs, sold at $4.60; over 1,000 shorn Texas, averaging 71 lbs, sold at $3.95; about 550 Oregons, averaging 107@122 lbs, sold at $3.80@3.90; and 960 Texas, averaging 73 lbs, sold at $3.50; natives, averaging 65@120 lbs, sold at $3.00@4.05. Spring lambs, $2.50@3.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 30.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,900, including 70 car-loads for exportation and 42 car-loads for slaughterers direct. No cattle for sale. Dressed beef quiet, but firm at 6¼@7¼c per lb. Calves—Receipts, 2,100; decidedly dull and weak at a decline equal to more than ¾c per lb, and not all sold. Veals sold at 3½@4½c per lb; fair to good buttermilk calves at 2¼@2¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 7,200; fairly firm for sheep at 4¼@5½c per lb; dull and ½c per lb lower for lambs at 8@9c per lb for decent to choice Kentucky, Maryland, and Virginia stock, with a few prime Jersey lambs sold at 9¾@10c. The pens were well cleared, however, and no further decline is looked for this week.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,860; no trading; nominally steady at $4.65@5.15 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., May 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,626; shipments, 1,145; dressed beef and shipping steers strong and 5@10c higher; cows steady; stockers and feeding steers firm; good to choice corn fed, $3.80@4.00; stockers and feeding steers, $2.25@3.40; common to medium, $3.25@3.70; cows, $1.75@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,643; shipments, 2,045; active and strong; light and mixed, 5@10c higher; heavy, 5c higher; good to choice light, $4.30@4.40; heavy, $4.10@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,382; no shipments; strong and 5@10c higher; good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.25; common to medium, $2.50@3.50.

Sioux City, Ia., May 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 273; steady; fat steers, $3.00@3.80; stockers, $2.35@2.85; feeders, $2.40@2.90; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 908; 5@10c higher; light and mixed, $4.07½@4.10; heavy, $4.15.

Omaha, Neb., May 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,000, all sold; active; 5@10c higher; some choice 1,254-lb cows, $3.40; good 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $3.80@4.00; 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.70@3.85; feeders, $2.75@3.30; common to good cows, $1.80@2.45; good to choice, $2.45@2.80; choice to fancy, $2.80@3.25; bulls, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400; all sold early; active; everything $4.15@4.20.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, May 30.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 6,500 American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; holders offer moderately. Corn easy; demand fair.

LARD—Prime Western, 35s 6d per cwt.

LONDON, May 30.—Consols closed at 99 1-16 for both money and the account.

Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 33¼; do seconds, 5¼; Mexican ordinary, 50⅞; St. Paul common, 74⅝; New York Central, 110¾; Reading, 23¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £115,000. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £6,000 during the last week.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve is now 42.50 per cent.

Boston, Mass., May 30.—[Special.]—WOOL—The week has been a quiet one among Boston dealers. The sales have amounted to 1,644,600 lbs of foreign and domestic wool, against 1,252,500 lbs for the corresponding week last year. Among the items were 75,000 lbs Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and XX, 32@34c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 Ohio fleece, 36c; 30,000 lbs Michigan fleeces, 28½c; 80,000 lbs Territory, 17@18½c; 135,500 lbs spring California, 17@20c; 75,000 lbs Eastern Oregon, 17@19c; 29,000 lbs coarse Kentucky, 24c; 257,000 lbs super and extra, 25@37c; 250,000 lbs Australian, 37@42½c; 100,000 lbs Montevideo, 28c.

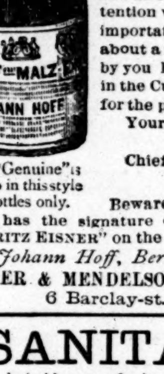
Fine fleeces show a limited movement. In Ohio wool but a slight business has been done. A few lots of Michigan were taken at 31c, or 66@67c clean. Ohio, New York, and Michigan fat sheep's wool continues to arrive in small amounts and sells rapidly at 21@23c for fine and 26@28c for lots suited for combing purposes. The supply of half blood unwashed combing wool is small, but fully equal to the demand; for three-eighths blood there is little inquiry.

California wools have shown less movement this week; the range in the grease for new Southern is 16@18c, costing clean 52@55c. Oregon wools are quiet, with a few parcels of old Eastern moving at about 60c clean.

Pulled wools show a less active market. Combing pulled is slow of sale unless it be for fine grade. Extra and fine A supers are in relatively the best demand and firmly held. English wools show one large sale this week, 100,000 lbs, at 35c. Carpet wools have been quiet.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,
THE BEST NUTRITIVE TONIC

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nursing Mothers and Weak and Debilitated.



Put up in this style of Bottles only.

I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract for the past five years in my private practice, and have found it to be the best health-restoring beverage and tonic nutritive known. I have found it especially good for persons convalescing from fever, in cases of dyspepsia, for mother's nursing, and in cases of weakly children, and also in lung troubles. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of bottles imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom-House satisfactorily for the past five years.

Yours respectfully,
W. W. LAMB, M.D.,
Chief Drug Inspector
U. S. Port Philadelphia.

The "Genuine" is put up in this style of Bottles only.

Beware of imitations. The "Genuine" has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" and "MORITZ EISNER" on the neck of every bottle.

Johann Hoff, Berlin, Paris, Vienna.
EISNER & MENDELSON CO., SOLE AGENTS
6 Barclay-st., New York.

SANITARIUM.
The desirable resort for invalids at Kenosha, Wis., on Lake Michigan (established over 30 years), offers special inducements to those needing rest or treatment. Cool summers; no malaria; good bathing. Terms moderate. For circulars address DR. N. A. PENNOYER, Kenosha Water Cure.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.
Main line Pennsylvania Railroad, on top of ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Will open June 25. All trains stop at Cresson. For circulars, etc., address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

BERKSHIRE HILLS,
The Greylock.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.,
Open About June 10th.
For circulars, plans, and terms address
F. K. McLAUGHLIN, Manager.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Block Island, R. I. Open June 27. Fine bass and bluefishing. Excellent bathing. Electric lights and bells. Elegant music-hall. Orchestra, string and brass. Cable office. Send for Ill. hand-book. Cundall & Ball, Mgrs.

"OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,"
Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.,
OPENS JUNE 26.
Elevation 3,200 feet; 800 feet higher than any other hotel in Catskills. Sure cure for Hay Fever, Chills, and Malaria. Popular prices. For particulars address ROBINSON BROS., 171 Broadway, New York.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
Fronting ocean. Accommodations for 200 guests. Gas, baths, electric lights, and electric bells. Opens June 25.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Manager.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS,
BEDFORD, PENNA.
Leading mountain resort. Water unequaled. Hotel newly furnished. Opens June 8. Write for circular
L. B. DOTY, Manager.

Pleasant Point House, Green Lake, Wis.
Open June 1. Apply to JAMES L. ROSS, 181 La Salle-st.

Demand Pond's Extract.
Accept no substitute.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND.



Original, best, only genuine and reliable pill for sale. Never Fail. Ask for Chichester's English Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. At Druggists. Accept no other. All pills in pasteboard boxes, pink wrappers, are a dangerous counterfeit. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials from LADIES who have used them. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

Rub a lame back
with Pond's Extract.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN
102 E. WASHINGTON ST.
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
SATISFACTION GAURANTEED

MY WIFE

Has been in poor health for a number of years.

She was very weak and nervous with

Severe heart trouble.

She could not sleep. I saw that Paine's Celery Compound was

Highly recommended for sleeplessness.

So I thought I would get it for her. She is now on the fourth bottle.

She sleeps well.
She is stronger.
Her heart does not trouble her.

Paine's Celery Compound has done her more good than all of the doctors in town, and they have all had a chance at her for

The last ten years!

GEORGE COOPER,
Whallonsburgh, N. Y.

April 1st, 1889.

Nervous Prostration

"For three years
Confined to my bed,
I suffered greatly
With neuralgia of the stomach and

Nervous Prostration.

I tried many physicians, but could gain no relief from any of them.

At last

I used Paine's Celery Compound, and to that I owe

My complete restoration to health.

It is an invaluable tonic,
A splendid appetizer,

And should be used by all whose nervous system is in any way impaired.

I cannot say too much

In its behalf, for it has raised me from a bed of sickness to the

Enjoyment of perfect health!"

MRS. JOHN. J. BARNARD,
Burlington, Vt.

It is a physician's prescription, an honest, health-giving medicine, that succeeds where others fail.

Nervous, weak, tired, back-aching, heart-palpitating women, use Paine's Celery Compound at once. It will give strength and health to every organ, and overcome the diseases peculiar to your sex.

At Druggists. $1.00 per bottle. Six for $5.00.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,
Burlington, Vt.

RHEUMATISM
AND
GOUT

have been successfully treated for many years in Europe, by the wonderful remedies of the celebrated Dr. Laville of Paris.

LAVILLE'S LIQUOR
quickly and thoroughly removes from the system all causes of acute attacks.

LAVILLE'S PILLS
will permanently cure the most complicated and stubborn of chronic cases. Pamphlets, giving full information, sent free by the Agents of the United States,
E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William Street, N. Y.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, May 29, 7 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, June 1, 8 a. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, June 5, 10 a. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, June 8, 1 p. m.
S. S. Eider, Tuesday, June 11, 3 p. m.
S. S. Aller, Wednesday, June 12, 4 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $100 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 and $60 an adult. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago, General Western Agents.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
EXPRESS SERVICE between New York, Southampton and Hamburg by the new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 horse-power. *Fast time* to London and the Continent. Steamers unexcelled for *safety, speed, and comfort.*
REGULAR SERVICE: Every Thursday from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg. Through tickets to London and Paris. Excellent fare. Rates extremely low. Apply to General Office, Hamburg-American Packet Co., 37 Broadway, N. Y. | General Passage Office, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 96 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR PARIS EXPOSITION!
To go there in short time, comfortably, and at a moderate cost, engage passage in a steamer of the celebrated
RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
From Antwerp you can reach London, Paris, or the Rhine in a few hours. Cabin tickets good also for return via Inman Line from Liverpool. For particulars call or address PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, New York.
WASMANDORF & HEINEMANN,
Western Passenger Agents,
145-147 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PARIS EXPOSITION.
Apply to Netherlands Line, 86 La Salle-st., for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exposition. Entirely renewed fleet of modern steamers. Latest additions: 1886, SS. Rotterdam; 1887, SS. Amsterdam; 1888, SS. Veendam; 1889, SS. Obdam and Maasdam. First cabin, after May 1, $40, $50, $60; second cabin, $32. Ten days to Rotterdam by SS. Veendam, sailing March 30, May 4, and July 18. Rotterdam to Paris, 9 hours.

GOODRICH STEAMERS
TIME TABLE.
Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at ...... *8 pm
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc at ...... *7 pm
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., Mon., Wed., and Fri. at ...... 8 pm
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday at ...... 7 pm
*Sunday excepted. Office & Docks foot Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

EASTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.
Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am § 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	*10:00 pm § 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	§ 7:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm * 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	§10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco	§12:30 pm §10:40 pm	§ 2:15 pm § 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12:30 pm †10:40 pm	§ 2:15 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fe Route
Chicago to Kansas City.
Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:10 am	† 7:15 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 5:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Ex	† 4:15 pm	† 2:00 pm
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atchis'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§11:20 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50 pm	§11:00 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 3:50 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.
Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:33 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.
Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	* 12.00 N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	* 6 00 PM	8.00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11.29 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9 00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	† 9 00 AM	7.30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	* 11 20 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	† 5 00 PM	9 30 AM

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.
Continued.

Chicago & Northwestern.
Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	§12:01 n'n § 5:30 pm †10:30 pm	[illegible]
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	[illegible]
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.
Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls Peoria, and Dakota Exp.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp.	* 4:15 pm	*11:30 am
Atchison and Leavenworth Vestibule Express	* 4:15 pm	*11:30 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 2:45 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	* 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Wabash Railway.
John McNulta, Receiver.
Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.30 pm	1:00 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy & Burlington Exp.	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4:30 pm	9:40 am

Burlington Route—C., B. & Q. R. R.
Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont House, and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 3:00 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail	....	*11:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.
Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:55 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‖ 4:05 pm	‖10:30 am
Freeport & Rockford Express	* 8:05 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:00 pm

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖ Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. City ticket office, 205 Clark-st.
Waukesha Local, *5:15 p. m., *8:00 a. m. Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, leave *5:00 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, and Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m. and †10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah, and Waukesha, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.

KANKAKEE LINE
C. I. St. L. & C.
Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	8:15 pm	6:30 am

All trains daily.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.
"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

May 12, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 4:35 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 p m	†11:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	† 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 4:40 p m	* 3:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

The Pennsylvania Lines.
"Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle Routes."
Union Passenger Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	*10:30 am
	Fast Line	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South		† 8:30 am * 8:15 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago *6:55 am., *7:00 am., *9:00 am., †5:00 pm., *6:30 pm., *9:30 pm.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.
Depots, Lake-Front foot of Monroe-st. and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave	Arrive.
Day Express	8:10 am	5 20 pm
New York Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:40 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg and Wheeling Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 4:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.
Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:40 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 7:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:50 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:40 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.
Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, 1st section Pacific Exp	* 9:05 am	* 7:30 am
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & 2d section Pacific Exp	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:00 pm
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:55 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:25 pm	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	§ 8:15 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.
Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x8:10 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x2:25 pm	x11:55 am
Philadelphia Express	x2:25 pm	x 8:25 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	x 9:50 am
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	o 7:55 am
Hammond Accommodat'on	o5:40 am	o 7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x2:25 pm	x11:55 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.
Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 am
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.
Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 5:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

ALL QUIET AT THE BRAIDWOOD MINES.

Half the Troops Ordered Home—Eighty Men Working—Others May Be Imported.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., May 30.—[Special.]—Half the troops were sent home today. Company B of Joliet and Company C of Chicago left at 5 p. m., and Company A of Streator and Company G of Bloomington started an hour later. The Captains of the returning companies received orders to hold their men in readiness for immediate service. There wasn't an Italian within sight of the camp today nor any gathering of them at any point in the vicinity of Braidwood. Late last night a system of signals with torches was noticed on elevated points for several miles about the camp. It was feared a night attack was planned, and all fires were ordered out, and the men spent the remainder of the night with their arms at their side, but there was no trouble.

Eighty men were at work in the "J" shaft today. Superintendent Corey says if the men do not show a disposition to return to work immediately under the protection offered he will import miners enough to fill the shaft.

Gen. Vance thinks a single company can keep order, and he will withdraw more of the men this week if matters continue quiet. With the full regiment in camp the expense to the State is about $1,300 a day.

The miners will hold a mass-meeting here tomorrow to consider the situation and appoint relief committees.

Suing the B. & O. Telegraph Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 30.—The trial of the suit of the Inter-State Telegraph Company against the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The amount of damages claimed is $50,000. The Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company contracted with the Inter-State for an exchange of business on certain lines and agreed that if at any time it should sell or transfer its lines to any other company it would make proper provision for the Inter-State Company. The declaration of the Inter-State Company states that about October, 1887, the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company did transfer its lines to the Western Union without making any provision for the Inter-State Company and altogether failed in other respects to perform the conditions of the agreement. It is alleged that this failure on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company rendered the lines of the Inter-State Company, which cost $40,000, practically worthless.

New Buffet Compartment Cars.

The public are cordially invited to call at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station, corner Fourth avenue and Polk street, on Friday and Saturday, May 31 and June 1, and inspect the new and elegant compartment cars to be used on the Niagara Falls Short Line between Chicago and Detroit. These cars are the finest and most completely furnished and equipped ever placed before the public. An inspection will justify the claim. The first car will leave Chicago on Saturday, June 1, at 9:05 p. m., arriving in Detroit at 6:15 a. m. Passengers can occupy cars until 8 a. m., and leave Detroit at 9:05 p. m., arriving in Chicago at 7:20 a. m., *every day in the year.*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER PUP, TAIL AND ears clipped; blue head, black body; answers to the name of "Cute." A reward will be given for his return to 4819 Kimbark-av.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES— LOANS—

SHIELDS & BRO.,

Bankers,

95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities.

We also loan in any amounts on furniture, pianos, teams, etc., which may remain in the owner's possession, at lowest rates of interest and without commission, for long or short time, and if desired will make payments monthly, thus reducing both interest and principal.

Persons wishing a loan of this kind will find it to their interest to call at our office before borrowing elsewhere.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,

ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CHARLES A. WILSON, 563 ROOKERY BUILDING. Real estate mortgage loans for sale.

FOR AN INVESTMENT OF $16,000 IN A NEW brick building on South Side rented for five years an annual income of 13¼ per cent can be derived. COOK, STETSON & CO., 84 La Salle-st., Room 18.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor; loans at 5 per cent and 6 per cent, according to location, improvement, etc.; on choice securities principal can be repaid on any semi-annual interest day. 91 Dearborn-st.; main floor.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $3,000 and over; no commission; no attorney fees; no charge for making out papers; smaller loans made also at very favorable rates. P. VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY PRIVATE PARTY ON first and second mortgages and equities in real estate at low rates. H V 83, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN, WITHOUT COMMISSION, ON second mortgage short time building loans, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, diamonds, and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates without delay. CHARLES O. BROWN, 86 La Salle-st., Room 14.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHISON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Bl'k.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANDOLPH-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE—MONEY IN SUMS of $2,000 to $25,000. W. W. HENDERSON, 212 to 224 La Salle-st.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST CURRENT rates on approved real estate security in Cook County. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts. E. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager.

WANTED—$8,000 TO $10,000 5 YEAR LOAN AT 5 per cent; best security. E 146, Tribune office.

$10 A SHARE—LANORAMESA CO.; A CHOICE investment. CHAS. W. GREENE, 84 Monroe-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY OR Hyde Park property; 5 per cent on one loan; 6 per cent on small loans. D 147, Tribune.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards, principals preferred. Address D 89, Tribune office.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., 92 La Salle-st., basement.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.'S NEW FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. 87, 89, 91, and 93 S. Jefferson-st. (near Madison). Modern conveniences for storing all kinds of goods, furniture, pianos, etc. Telephone 1273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE has just completed its new 6-story building for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 78, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st. Telephone 1475.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage or shipment are those of GEORGE PARRY. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,573. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. Advances made. Established 1871.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 E. Van Buren-st.

HARDWOOD REFRIGERATORS AND ICE-boxes of all sizes at Magee Furnace Company, 86 Lake-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
1 ten horse engine
1 fifteen horse boiler.
Lot shafting and pulleys.
All first-class and cheap.
S. FARWELL & CO., 244 Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LIVE MAN, AGE 32, with 16 years' experience in bookkeeping, correspondence, and general office work in Chicago or West. Address MR. DICKENS, 1418 Luzerne-st., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (27) experienced in general office work, also a competent bookkeeper; seeks a paying situation; present employers for reference. Address E 100, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTEEL, SENSIBLE gentleman stenographer of 3 years' experience; moderate salary; permanent position. B 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER having a few hours to do light work in; owns machine. D 102, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; city driver. Strictly sober and willing. References. Address D 132, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man (English); long experience; willing and obliging. City references. D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A sober and reliable young man; understands the care of fine horses and carriages. City references. Address E 149, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, ENGLISH; thoroughly understands the care of horses and fine carriages. A1 references. E 150, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman; understands the care of fine horses and carriages; willing to make himself useful. Address E 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, gardener, or any such work; able and willing. First-class references. D 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN IN A private family; understands care of horses and driving. D 174, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; FAIR education; willing to work. S X 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WATCHMAN'S POSITION night or day. Experience and references. Address D 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AGENT OR MANAGER for company or firm in Wy., Col., or Utah; no objection to traveling. D 82, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY HAVING two years' experience wants office work, bookkeeping, or typewriting. $8. D 176, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with experienced or inexperienced, yet accurate stenographers; some having machines; salaries ranging from $6 to $15 per week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTEEL, SENSIBLE lady stenographer of three years' experience; moderate salary; permanent position. A 6, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL for second work in a private family. Please call at 600 North State-st.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER WITH first-class dressmaker. D 175, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A COMPETENT REGISTERED PRESCRIPTION clerk. E 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN OR LADY in office. Address E 2, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—REFINED, EXPERIENCED GENTLEMEN stenographers are promptly assisted to positions by United Stenographers' Assn., 94 La Salle, R. 58.

Salesmen.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLOAK SALESMAN for Illinois; must have established trade and good references. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 176 Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CITY SALESMAN TO sell retail grocery trade. State full particulars. Address S X 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PERFUMERY salesman for city and country trade. Vanderburgh Mfg. Co., 113 Adams-st.

Boys.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16, LIVING with parents, for collecting and office work. State age, salary wanted, with references. Address S X 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 years old; must be a good penman; salary $4. Address E 5, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED COACHMAN FOR Evanston. Bring references to B. F. HARTWELL, 125 S. Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN TO SOLICIT IN THIS AND ADJOINING States; must deposit $25 for samples and give security for money collected; salary $75 and upward per month. Call on or address GEO. S. CLINE, Rooms 30 and 31 Auditorium Building.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COMMERCIAL MAN, well up in the wholesale grocery business, and have first-class references. Apply between 11 and 1 at Room 39, No. 99 Washington-st.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST OF GOOD address and business tact for work in Chicago and suburbs. Address D 169, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL AS clothing packer. Apply to J. S. FRANK, 173 and 175 Fifth-av.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC AND fairly educated, to go outside Chicago to fill responsible position; good salary. References and good security required. 84, 230-236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—20 MEN THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with life insurance soliciting to work in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. Apply at Room 12, 323 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO CANVASSERS OF good address can find first-class employment. Room 64 Adams Express Building.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PACKER IN the wholesale notion and tinware line; must come well recommended. H. WOLF, 250 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO SELL RESTAURANTS; pay every day; unquestioned references required. Address S X 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—SALESLADY FOR CONFECTIONERY and bakery; must be neat and willing; also girl to assist and wait on ice-cream parlor. Address S X 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY GRADUATE OF COLLEGE OR Normal, or one thoroughly acquainted with schools, for light office work; $6. E 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER EXPERIENCED in double entry. Schlesinger Mfg. Co., 250 Madison-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—REFINED, EXPERIENCED LADY stenographers are promptly assisted to positions by United Stenographers' Ass'n, 94 La Salle-st., R 58.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WITH GOOD REFERENCE. Apply at 594 E. Division-st.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL AT 45 UNIVERSITY-place, near the Chicago University and Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call 58 Park-av.

WANTED—GOOD, WILLING, TIDY GIRL. 898 North Clark-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINERS TO SEND IN THEIR stock hats. TURNER, 131 Wabash-av.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKER. CALL 128 SOUTH Green-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR CHILD; MUST BE experienced and have good references. 2101 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE WOMAN TO take care of sick lady and assist in light work. Apply at once to 3545 Cottage Grove-av., second flat.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SEAMSTRESS, THOROUGHLY healthy, willing to assist at chamberwork, and wait on lady. Address, naming reference, S X 24, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES TO SOLICIT; MUST DEPOSIT $25 and give security for money collected; salary $65 per month. Call on GEO. S. CLINE, Rooms 30 and 31 Auditorium Building.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ON SALARY—$75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES, 22C; NEEDLE PACKAGES cheap. Ellithorpe's Factory, 210½ S. Clark.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE LATEST American novelty this and other cities; $10 a day easily made. Pizzarro Mfg. Co., R. 8, 130 Dearborn-st.

LADY AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW RUBBER undergarment. Ladies only. Write or call. LITTLE & CO., 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GYPSY QUEEN, CLAIRVOYANT, TRANCE MEDIUM, palm reader; satisfaction guaranteed or no fee accepted. 45 Morgan-st., near Madison.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, FORTUNE teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MRS. FRANKS, CLAIRVOYANT AND ADVISER, 14 Laflin-st. Three questions by mail, 25c.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

A WELL-FURNISHED 17-ROOM HOUSE, MICHIGAN-av., near 12th-st.; furniture will be sold for highest cash offer up till June 1. Particulars, J. S. ROBINSON & CO., 614 Tacoma Bldg.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHTER, experienced midwife.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Milwaukee-av., near Chicago-av., 2-story frame store; rent $900 .... $ 8,250
Milwaukee-av., near Division-st., large 4-story brick store; a good investment and choice location 18,000
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A GOOD piece of real estate, improved or unimproved, send for our catalogue and you will find just what you want; it is ready. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF 5-ACRE TRACTS on 12th-st., near Oak Park-av.; Wisconsin Central depot at Oak Park-av. convenient.

I will sell you a 5-acre tract for $3,800 to $4,650.

IS IT A BOOM?

No! It is not a boom in Cicero, but the public are becoming aware that the Wisconsin Central, with its elegant trains and handsome depots, has opened up to Chicago for two miles west of the limits the loveliest stretch of land ever placed on the market for homes. I have sold twenty 5-acre blocks this spring, and among other purchasers were real estate men, investors, architects, etc.

S. E. GROSS,

the greatest home builder in the world, has made a large purchase out of my tract of 372 acres on West 12th-st., and he has opened up a beautiful subdivision for sale of lots. Look out for the town that soon will rise on this land. The situation is delightful; immediately to the north you see the lovely Village of Oak Park one-half a mile away, and to the southwest the forest trees of Riverside a couple of miles away, and to the east the buildings of Chicago. On this immense tract of 372 acres I have 13 miles of streets all graded, 5 miles of sidewalks laid, and you can buy a block close to 12th-st. and Oak Park-av., and going right up to S. E. Gross' new Oak Park Subdivision, for only $4,350, or about $90 a lot; this is buying at wholesale.

Go and see this property, sure.

My agent leaves Chicago on the 1:30 train every day, including Sundays, on the Wisconsin Central. This train stops at the following depots: Halsted-st., Blue Island-av., Ashland-av., Ogden-av., Douglas Park stations.

Get on this train any day in the week, show the conductor this advertisement, and you have a

RIDE FREE

to inspect the land, as my agent will be on the train with tickets. Get off at Kerwin Station (formerly Oak Park-av.) and my agent will go over the 5-acre blocks with you and show you plats and prices.

20 BLOCKS SOLD

this spring; 40 blocks still to select from, of 5 acres each, at from

$700 TO $800 AN ACRE,
$700 TO $800 AN ACRE,
$700 TO $800 AN ACRE,

FOR A 5-ACRE BLOCK.

The scenery around is delightful; close to Chicago; only 30 minutes' ride from down-town, or about as long a ride as to Western-av. by street-cars. Extremely easy terms. Free abstract. JOHN WAIN, Tacoma Building. Cor. Madison and La Salle, Suite 303, 3d floor.

NOTE THIS—Office on the land, corner 12th-st. and Oak Park-av. Open daily from 2 to 4 o'clock, including Sundays.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—

PRICE $9,500.

Ogden-av., southwest corner Central Park-av., lot 116x164, with two brick cottages on rear, well rented; only a step from C., B. & Q. trains; 5c fare; a growing location. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Exclusive Agents, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing coal-yard and stone-yard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
268 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 485 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT NORTHWEST CORNER ON 31ST-ST., east of Halsted; size, 134x122; price, $10,500; well worth $12,000. A good investment. (715.) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WITH COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.; 47x154, northeast cor. Ashland-blvd. and Monroe-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 2-STORY STONE BASEMENT houses, 1326 and 1330 Millard-av., 4 blocks south of C., B. & Q.; sewer, water, bath-room, five-cent fare; $5,000 each; $100 down, $30 monthly. Also two-story frame, 1252 Lawndale-av., with sewer, water, bath-room, paved street; only $2,500; $100 down, $25 monthly. BONNEY BROS., owners, Room 511 Tacoma Building, 153 Madison-st. Residence 1127 Lawndale-av.

FOR SALE—WITH COMMISSION TO BROKERS—25 or 50x126, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPERTY on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ON CONGRESS-ST., BETWEEN ASHLAND-AV. AND LAFLIN-ST. Desirable 10-room brick house, south front, lot 25x151 to an alley; delightful neighborhood; price, $7,500; bargain. (751) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS—TWO OF THE cheapest modern residences on the West Side; $6,150 ea.; send for No. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,000—LOT 24X125, HARRISON-st., between Oakley and Western-avs. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS JUST WEST OF HUMBOLDT Park, $250; $10 cash and $5 per month. THOMAS J. DIVEN, Room 306, No. 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEST SITE FOR HOTEL, NEAR Union Park. Address E 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—537 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 3-STORY STONE FRONT store and flat, W. Van Buren-st., $10,000. Also a 3-story and basement brick, same street, $11,500. H. L. HUGHES, 783 Congress-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—

PRAIRIE-AV., 125x125.

Located north of 38th-st., west front; we will divide this up to suit customers at a low figure. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

396 DEARBORN-ST.

Very substantial 3-story and basement brick building; can be made to pay handsomely by adding two or more stories; lot 25 ft. running through to Fourth-av.; east front; a good opportunity for a small investment in central property. For price and terms apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 3672 WABASH-av.; will give a decided bargain if taken at once. H. C. VAN SCHAACK & CO.

FOR SALE—NO. 3113 GROVELAND-AV.—THE coziest modern cottage of six rooms on the market; water, gas, wooden mantels, etc.; handy to steam trains, cable cars, churches, schools, and markets. Price $6,000. Terms easy. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER LOT ON ARCHER-AV., 50X110 feet, only $60 per foot; fine location for saloon. Address D 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

INDIANA-AV,

33x178 ft., near 29th-st., with good frame house, at $200 a foot.

W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN THIRTY-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., east front lot, 40x175 feet, adjoining 3638 Michigan-av. Inquire of owner, at above number.

North Side.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—
A 2-story brick residence in choice locality, 10 rooms; well lighted; lot 30x125 to alley; east front .... $ 7,000
One block from Lincoln Park, a handsome residence 14,000
Erie-st., near St. Clair, a large, choice south front residence site; will divide to suit purchaser; a bargain.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000; HOWE-ST., NEAR GARFIELD-av., 2-story and basement brick residence; 11 rooms; good barn; lot 25x124; possession. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—A CORNER ON 55TH-ST. EAST OF Cottage Grove-av., 106x144 feet, at less than $100 a foot for the 55th-st. front. Recent sales in the immediate vicinity have been made at $125 a foot. This is a great bargain. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS LOCATED CONVENIENT TO both Parkside and Brookdale stations, on Illinois Central R. R., near Jackson Park; lake water, sewer, and sidewalks. Nice improvements adjoining. Only $550 each. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—5731 ROSALIE-COURT, AT SOUTH Park Station, Ill. Cent. Ry., a new 8-room dwelling, and has large attic and cellar and all late improvements; price and terms very moderate. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT., PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 53D, $55. VAN SMITH, 43 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL RESIDENCES, VERY DEsirable and offered at reasonable prices. Large new building, stone foundation, on Kimbark-av. cor. 52d-st.; lot, 50x187 feet; house, decorated, has gas fixtures, furnace, hardwood finish; all complete. Seventy or 120 feet by 170 feet cor. 46th-st. and Woodlawn-av., a large house; one of the best locations in Kenwood. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—TO BE HAD FOR THE ASKING—A new 2-story frame house on Forty-fifth-st., between Vincennes and St. Lawrence-avs., 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 27½x170; good 2-story frame barn. Straight mortgage of $1,000 due in about one year; building and loan mortgage of $3,500 due in monthly payments of $42 per month, including interest. Must be sold. Best bargain on the South Side. Only $4,500. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR ELEGANT STONE AND pressed brick houses, just completed, with all modern conveniences, 7 rooms each, on Langley-av., just north of 45th-st.; price $4,000 each; terms to suit purchaser. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Corner Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—

4327 LAKE-AV.

Stone front dwelling of 9 rooms and conveniences; only $6,000. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN MODERN HOUSES, Lake, Langley, Evans-avs., 42d and 45th-sts., Hyde Park, near cars; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD—(1886)—SPECIAL inducement: for one week we can offer 123.66x148 on this beautiful street north of 44th-st. at a greatly reduced figure. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD:
MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
SOUTH CHICAGO manufacturing plant; centrally located on railroad switch; large lot; good building; engine and boiler in complete order.
MANUFACTURING SITES—Large and small lots in all parts of the city.
MANUFACTURING BUILDING.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Lake.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74th to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st., s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts., 150 feet Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood, on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE BUILDING sites in Auburn Park; easiest terms. S. D. WALDEN, Room 16, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON $25 MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those 2-story 12-room brick houses on Tracy-av., a block east of Fort Wayne Depot, on 51st-st., a few blocks west of State-st. cable cars; built of solid stone and brick; hardwood floors; oil finish; one-half of the house will positively rent for $15 per month. Don't miss this opportunity of securing a good home on easy payments. 5001 to 5033 Tracy-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW AUBURN PARK LOTS; LOWER prices than surrounding property if taken soon. E 148, Tribune office.

Town of Lake View.

FOR SALE—1726 DIVERSEY-AV.—MODERN brick, stone front dwelling; 8 rooms and bath, cellar, laundry, furnace, electric bells, decorated throughout; good location; near park and cars. Inquire on premises of owner.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—BRAND NEW 7-ROOM house, A No. 1 work; lot 35x122; dirt cheap; terms easy. Call on or address DR. ABBOTT, or T. C. GOUDIE, Ravenswood, Ill.

FOR SALE—HOME OF 8 ROOMS BESIDES BATH, laundry, closets, furnace, hot and cold water; lot 50x157 feet; $4,000; on Melrose-st., near Evanston-av., Lake View. W. S. BATES, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$4,400—AT EDGEWATER—A NEW 8-room house, size 28.6x37 feet, all modern conveniences; 3 mantels, furnace, etc.; south and east front; corner Charlton and Victor-sts., near lake front; terms easy. Apply to owner on premises or C. M. HARDY, 79 Clark st.

Town of Cicero.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT CLYDE; A TRAIN EVERY half hour on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. to Clyde; 20 minutes' run from Union Depot and Canal-st.; an agent will be there every afternoon and buyers can go out with him free; prices $200 to $350; some of the lots across the street from the depot. FREDERIKSEN & CO, 181 Washington-st.

Town of Jefferson.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—

192 lots on the corner of Belmont and Austin-avs.; price per lot, $200 to $250 each; will sell for small payment down, balance monthly, or will take improved property and assume. Call at Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—

ELMHURST.

Several desirable homes with ample grounds; also lots in best part of town. We will build homes to suit desirable parties on small cash payments. Lots will rise in value rapidly, as

ELMHURST

has now three railroads, plenty of trains, churches, schools, water, trees, etc. Only 15 miles from city.

GORDON & HECKMAN,

Room 80 and 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHOICE ACRE TRACTS.
Ten acres on 79th-st., east of Cheltenham station; high grove property; can be subdivided and sold easily.
Twenty-five acres on South Chicago-av., adjoining South Chicago on C., P. & Ft. W. R. R., subdivided.
Eight acres on 75th-st. near Windsor Park station, south front, grove property.
Ten or 60 acres cor. 95th-st. and Halsted-st., easy terms; with release claim; near two depots. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and four blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 29 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, hotels, college, several stores, and 3,000 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market; shown free to purchasers; abstract free. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, ILL.—A FINE NEW residence on corner lots, two blocks from depot, on principal street, and 30 minutes' ride from Wells-st. depot; price $3,000. Apply to owners, MEYER & SOFFEL, Maywood, Ill.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded school, and college; we have houses with large, beautiful grounds, from $1,000 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW 9 ROOM house with all conveniences; $4,000. South Evanston, 8-room house, lake water, furnace, etc.; 50-ft. lot; $3,000. 6-room cottage; $2,000. Terms to suit. Western Investment Bank, Washingon-st., corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—FIVE VERY FINE lots on the hill; one with a south, west, and north front; good sewer; price low; see them. AITCHISON & CAUGHERTY, 75 Wabash-av., third floor.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. CORNERS AND INSIDE lots from 68th to 75th-sts. Room 53, 107 Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAIN—39 ACRES OF HIGH and dry land on the Wis. Central R. R., location A1, with good prospects of a quick advance; will sell for part cash and part trade for city or Lake View property. Address D 142, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—440 ACRES OF GOOD GRAZING AND agricultural land, located 83 miles southeast of Chicago, in the southern portion of Jasper County, Indiana. This tract is all under fence and free from swamp land. Call on J. M. MARKLEY, who can be seen for a few days at Nos. 233 and 235 East Jackson-st., city.

FOR SALE—ON GENEVA LAKE—LOTS EXTENDING to the water's edge, $2,700 to $5,000. Address FRANK PARDEE, 799 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW CHOICE LOTS ON MICHIGAN-av. or Indiana-av., between 59th and 64-sts.; price must be low. Address D 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET ON WABASH-AV., south of 28th-st., to lease for 99 years or purchase; corner preferred. Address E 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM 100 TO 500 LOTS WITHIN 8 miles of Court-House; owners only need apply. E 152, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR OTHER PROPERTY—Hotel of 30 rooms in country town. What have you? Address Box 24, Wyanet, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, and boots and shoes—1,920 acres Kansas land at $15 per acre and 1,945 feet Kansas City property at $20 per foot; no incumbrance on property. GAYLORD & BARCLEY, Kansas City, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WEST Side, $3,000; incumbrance $1,200; want vacant. C. H. LOW & CO., 524, 112 Clark-st.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—FRAME COTTAGE, No. 218 29th-st., near Michigan-av. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CLEAN $20,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS—Well located in a city of 18,000 population for sale; half cash, half unincumbered real estate. Address H V 95, Tribune office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and $1,000 can secure ½ interest in a nice office business; money secured. Address D 163, Tribune.

ELEGANT SODA FOUNTAIN AND STAND FOR rent; busiest down-town location; owner in other business; can't attend to it; everything complete and running; responsible parties only. S X 55, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—WALL PAPER and paint store doing fine business. Address S X 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE CLEAN STOCK OF MEDIUM fine boots and shoes; will invoice about $6,000; stock complete for spring trade; best location in the city. Address 117 North Water-st., Decatur, Ill.

FOR SALE—THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE HAT, CAP, and men's furnishing goods store in city of 20,000 in Iowa. Good reason for wanting to sell. A good chance for live man. Address S X 50, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED dry goods house well located in a city of 20,000 people; about $10,000 required; a fine opening. Address H V 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY STOCK OF MERCHANDISE at a discount for cash. F. HUFFMAN, 250 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $2,000 TO INVEST IN the manufacture of small steam engines and high speed air compressors; covered by iron clad patents. S X 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN TO SELL TO GROCERY trade; no answer considered unless applicant is able to put $500 into the business. Address S X 28, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRIVING horse; perfectly gentle; can be driven by a lady with perfect safety; 6 years old and very stylish; will sell horse, buggy, surrey, and sleigh. Any one wanting a family horse cannot find a better one in the city of Chicago. Apply at 882 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD PONY, WELL broken. Inquire at club stable in alley between Indiana and Illinois-sts., east of Pine.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A WELL-BRED saddle horse; drives well in harness. 3357 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW ARRIVAL OF KENTUCKY saddle horses. They are thoroughly broken for ladies and gentlemen. H. G. BUCKNER, 2129 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE 6-year-old roan horse of about 1,100 lbs. Will exchange for a lighter buggy horse safe for a lady to drive. W. D. MOON, 173 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STANDARD BRED HAMBLETONIAN stallion, 3 years old; sired by Hambletonian Stranger; pedigree extends to Messenger on sire and dam's side. Inquire C. H. MENDENHALL, 27 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING OUTFIT, 6-year-old bay pacer, also buggy and harness. Can be seen at 228 30th-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EXCHANGE, OR RENT for summer, elegant pair large Hambletonians, victoria, surrey. Room 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO REALIZE A FORTUNE—Partner wanted in the manufacture of essential oils; partner can be either silent or active; must have not less than $10,000; either lady or gentleman; business reaches throughout the entire world. Apply to C. HARTUNG, 2133 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—37, 41, and 43 Cass-st., three neat, pretty houses, 8 rooms each, in good order and very convenient. 277 Ontario-st., corner of State, 10 rooms; very desirable for a physician. 377, 379, and 381 Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement stone front brick houses in fine order. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—314 E. INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH-st.—3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms; rent low to desirable family. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—4 NEW 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, 526 to 536 Orchard-st., within 2 blocks of 5 lines of North Side street cars; all conveniences; nicely finished and papered; low rent. McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—The 3-story and basement stone front, with subcellar and modern improvements, No. 2404 Wabash-av.; immediate possession. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERNON-AV. AND 40TH-ST., new modern 12 room house; range, furnace, electric bells, etc.; all finely papered and ready to move into and for housekeeping; convenient to steam and cable cars, boulevards, and parks; open today; only $40 per month; 401 40th-st. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—314 THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR WABASH-av.—Modern six room two story brick house in good order; furnace and laundry in basement; $40. A. CUMMINGS, 151 Dearborn-st., or Northwest Corner Wabash-av. and Thirtieth-st.

FOR RENT—3664 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT eleven-room house; all modern improvements; new. W. H. THOMAS & SONS, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—99 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—A COTTAGE, 8 rooms and barn; $25. R. 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

Suburban.

TO RENT—$12.50 TO $15—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK houses, 5001 to 5029 Tracy-av.; block east 51st-st. Fort Wayne Depot, few blocks west of State.

TO RENT—AT ELMHURST—A PRETTY NEW cottage, 8 rooms; very low rent; 30 minutes' ride on C. & N. W. Ry. By C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT LA GRANGE—8-ROOM HOUSE, with furnace, one block from depot; $25 per month. At La Grange Sunday. Week days apply to WILLIAM WALMSLEY, Room 5, 200 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SEA SHORE HOUSE—FOR THE summer, to one or more families—A furnished house of 24 rooms; 12 miles from Portland, Me.; 4 miles from depot; near hotels; location unsurpassed for fishing, boating, and bathing. Address P. O. Box 1095, Portland, Me.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS"—Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Dearborn-sts.—Very fine 6 and 7 room apartments in these first-class buildings; finished in hardwood throughout and are kept in prime repair at all times, and furnished with gas fixtures, screens, shades, etc.; no water rates to pay; janitor cares for halls and grounds; no cheaper rents in the city. Go and see them; our agent at the building will show. First and second floors, $27.50; third floor, $25. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1215-1219 Wabash-av.—Desirable 8-room flats in new flat building, containing all modern conveniences; plans at our office. 2449 to 2453 Cottage Grove-av.—Choice 4-room flats; modern conveniences; first-class condition; suitable for light housekeeping; rent $15. 269 and 271 Dearborn-st., near Jackson—Desirable 3 and 4 room flats, suitable for light housekeeping; elevator; janitor service; all outside rooms; cheap rent. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3 WOODLAND PARK, CORNER flat, 7 rooms, bath, screens, and all improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON MICHIGAN-boulevard, at southern end of Lake Front Park, facing Lake Michigan, between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st. This new apartment building is now open for inspection; agent at building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—112 Eighteenth-st., northwest corner Wabash-av., fine 6-room flats, modern, $25, $30. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 7-ROOM FLATS IN CAMP Douglas Block, No. 38 Thirty-second-court; keys with janitor. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3661 WABASH-AV., FIRST FLOOR—Flat 8 rooms, all modern improvements, large yard, etc.; $30 a month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—123 TO 129 THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—FLATS of 3 and 4 rooms; very nice and convenient; rent from $12 to $15. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3819 STATE-ST., BRIOTH BLOCK, pleasant flats, 5 rooms and bath-room; all modern improvements; $16; $18; $20.

TO RENT—3447 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., CORNER flat, 6 rooms, bath, screens, and all improvements. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE ELINOR FLATS, 3903 MICHIGAN-av.; first-class; every convenience; janitor; rapid transit.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 8-ROOM FLAT, 367 WABASH-av. Inquire of janitor on premises, or D. W. IRWIN, 130 Rialto Building.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 9, 18, 27, OR 36 ROOMS, 267 and 269 S. Clark-st., near Jackson; fine order. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 8-ROOM modern flat, close to lake and I. C. trains; only $45 for summer. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 3 TO 5 UNFURNISHED rooms in a fine neighborhood. 1914 Indiana-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH SIDE—The St. Benedict Flats, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st., have the finest of appointments, are easily accessible, and offer the best inducements at the most reasonable rents. Call and inspect and be convinced. Agent on the premises who will extend the usual courtesies. 788 North Park-av., lower 7-room flat; modern. Entry 170. 377 Superior-st., two 4-room rear flats; rent very cheap. Entry 72. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TORINO APARTMENT BUILDING, 387 Indiana-st., near Cass, desirable second floor flat; 7 rooms; containing all conveniences; wood mantels, screens, shades, etc. Milano Apartment Building; desirable first floor flat; 8 rooms; containing all modern conveniences; gas fixtures, screens, wood mantels, shades, etc. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—173 NORTH STATE-ST., 2D floor flat, 7 rooms, in the best of order, with all modern improvements. Ottawa Building, northwest corner of Chicago-av. and North State-st., one flat of 6 rooms and one flat of 7 rooms, both in very nice order; every improvement. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, SEVEN-room apartments; steam heat and janitor service; rent $50 and $55. J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House.

TO RENT—IN THE APARTMENT BUILDINGS Marquette and Charlevoix, corner of Rush and Ohio-sts., one eight-room apartment and one seven-room apartment; janitor will show them; every modern improvement. For terms apply to J. W. HOWELL, 822 Opera-House.

TO RENT—181 Dearborn-av., near Superior-st., third floor, 7 rooms; $40. 490 and 492 North Clark-st., near Goethe, first flat, $35; second, $30. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS IN THE FLORENCE, 16 to 22 Bellevue-place, elevators, heat, janitor, etc.; also 5 rooms in the Bellevue, 312 North State-st. Call at Flat 1, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS IN THE "VERMONT" and "Benton," corner Pine and Ohio-sts., at $25 to $30; janitor service and everything first-class; others at $15 to $20, near my office, 40 Pine-st., corner Indiana; open all hours. E. J. HOYT, Agent.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM FLAT; CHEAP to right parties; finest locality; Dearborn-av.; elegantly finished, heat, and janitor's service; rent free to July 1. Apply to W. T. SHELDON, 229 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED 7-room flat, each room a front room. Apply to MRS. A. Y. PEARSON, Flat D, 264 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FLAT; FIVE ROOMS; VERY DESIRABLE for small family, corner Cass and Pearson-sts. Inquire 373 Chestnut-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE—Amberg Flats, corner Harrison and Loomis-sts., first-class in every respect; all conveniences; parties wishing a flat will do well to call and inspect the Amberg flats. Open to inspection any day. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, splendidly fitted out; all modern conveniences; rent $25. Call 1029 Adams-st., Owner.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN 8-ROOM FLATS; all conveniences. Apply on premises, 600 and 602 West Harrison-st. M. F. FLEMING.

TO RENT—No. 423 W. Jackson-st., first flat; 7 rooms, modern; rent reasonable. J. C. MAGILL & CO., Madison and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—307 OGDEN-AV., 5 ROOMS; MODERN; $18. 510 Ogden-av., 7 rooms; modern; $18. CHARLES E. KOTZ, 244 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—REDUCED TO $22.50—ELEGANT MODERN 6-room bay window flat, 347 Ogden-av.; close to 3 lines of cars; see it before renting. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

TO RENT—$8 TO $14—FINE, BRIGHT 3, 4, AND 5 room brick flats, 745 and 747 W. Indiana-st.; see them before renting. Also, 5-room brick flats, 838 and 840 Madison, $10 and $12. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE ALCOVE ROOMS, SUITABLE for two, $5 to $7 per week, $1 to $2 per day. 282 Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren-st., "The Avon."

TO RENT—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, handsomely furnished double parlor; good table board if desired. 1328 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DREXEL-BOULEVARD, NEAR 39TH-st., beautifully furnished rooms, every convenience; near good table board. H P 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, 91 and 93 Eighteenth-st., third floor. Morton Flats.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM; modern conveniences; south front; near Michigan-av. 214 Twenty-eighth-st.

TO RENT—AT "THE LAKESIDE," 3617 LAKE-av.—A desirable alcove will be vacated June 1; overlooks the lake; cool and delightful; steam and cable cars.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room with alcove; also furnished room. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM convenient to cable and steam cars; $10 per month. 197 Oakwood-boulevard, upper flat.

TO RENT—GENTS WILL FIND AT DEARBORN Park Building richly furnished rooms, pleasantly situated, two blocks from Palmer House; thoroughly respectable and always clean and inviting; good table in building; steam heat and elevator. 5 and 6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, furnished or unfurnished, to adults. 3123 Prairie-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—A COOL, PLEASANT, FURNISHED room for two; gas, bath, etc.; rock-faced house; reasonable. Top flat, 349½ Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—304 W. ADAMS-ST., NICELY FURNISHED rooms; prices reasonable.

TO RENT—ALCOVE ROOM, UNFURNISHED, ALL conveniences; reasonable. 216 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, HOT and cold water and bath on same floor. 55 S. Elizabeth-st.

TO RENT—315 OGDEN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; terms $10 up; building new, also furniture; modern improvements.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM AND SINGLE ROOMS; opposite good board. 440 Washington-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN; private family. 108 North State-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, 459 North-av.; one block from Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS 20 MINUTES' walk from business centre. 345 Elm-st., Flat 3.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOMS for one or two gentlemen; private family. 20 Lane-place.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms or bedrooms, with use of bath, in private house. 175 Dearborn-av., 2d flat. Call before 2 or after 6 p. m.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 128 North Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT 216 CLINTON-AV., A NICELY FURNISHED room, overlooking Drexel-boulevard, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; convenient to I. C. trains and cable cars.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES—127 and 129 35th-st.; choice location for druggist, tailor, boots and shoes, or hardware; neat, nice stores, light and dry. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE—170 EAST MADISON-st. Apply GEO. F. HARDING, Room 51, 170 Madison-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—CANAL-ST. STORES, LOFTS, AND basements, 35 and 37 South Canal-st., northwest corner Washington; elevator and power; light on three sides; space to suit; rent very low. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT BRICK STORE AND basement corner Halsted and Milwaukee-av.; old established drug stand. E. G. GOODRIDGE & CO., N. W. Cor. Madison and Sangamon-sts.

TO RENT—310 W. MADISON-ST., FINE STORE; plate glass front; very low rent. CHARLES E. KOTZ, 244 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—REDUCED TO $30—BEST WIDE, light store, 745 W. Indiana-st., with stable; No. 1 stand for market, hardware, bakery, etc. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355.

North Side.

FOR RENT—STORE 246 NORTH CLARK-ST.; good business location. E. BATCHELLER, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—STORES—135 Kinzie-st., 3 floors, 20x100; in nice order for any kind of business. 309 and 311 Chicago-av.; adapted especially for any retail business; location excellent and low rent. By C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—SEE IT—FINE LIGHT MAIN FLOOR office or part office. 56 Dearborn-st. Vault, water, and steam heat.

TO RENT—UNDER HALF PRICE—OFFICES AND rooms 167 Washington-st.; also a hall there by the night. For details see "For Rent" cards there.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, $5 TO $10, FIRST FLOOR; very light office; steam heat. Room 6, 202 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING; A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—62 TO 70 S. CANAL-ST., NEAR Madison. Two stories in lofts; any desired number square feet, steam heat, elevators, freight track facilities; new building; finest light. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, AND elevator, finely lighted third-story floor, 50x70; a beautiful room. BROWN BROS.' MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jackson and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SPACE CAN NOW BE PROCURED IN my new model manufacturing building now in process of construction, to be known as Nos. 195 to 207 South Canal-st. This building will be specially adapted for either wholesale or manufacturing purposes, and will be supplied with abundant steam power and heat, large freight and passenger elevators, electric light, etc.; will be lighted from all four sides, nine stories high, and the best of its class, mill construction; the floors will be 150x150 ft. or 75x150 ft., as may be preferred. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—
HOUSES, FLATS, STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES,
In City, Hyde Park, and Northern Suburbs.
We give special attention to Hyde Park and have a number of new attractive residences for rent. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 22X140, 62 SOUTH CANAL-st., near Madison; side-track facilities in rear; power if desired. SNOW & DICKINSON, Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 38 WEST MADISON-ST. Cottage 229 East Washington-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-ST.—I will erect a building to suit tenant on Dearborn-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., 50-feet front and extending to Fourth-av., or will lease ground for 99 years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—TWO-STORY BUILDING; 5,600 square feet; engine, boiler, shafting; new floors, ceiled. S. R. HARRIS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT, in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 40x160 feet.
3 floors, 60x160 feet.
2 floors, 42x 76 feet.
2 floors, 40x 50 feet.
1 floor, 48x 48 feet.
WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF STORE FOR wholesale and retail cigars. S X 53, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY THE MONTH, SMALL flat or floor furnished for light housekeeping; two in family; reliable tenants. Answer, stating particulars and rent, E 97, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

13 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., ADJOINING MICHIGAN-av.—Nicely furnished rooms with board; also day board; terms reasonable.

322 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE RESIDENCE; an elegant front alcove; also choice connecting room with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with hot and cold water; also single rooms, from $5 to $10 per week; everything neat and clean; board if desired; references.

1208 AND 1212 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE rooms, with board.

1305 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other desirable rooms, with board.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board; location fine. References.

2330 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with or without board; newly furnished.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NEW furniture; also single; with board.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room and other pleasant rooms; board; reasonable; ten minutes' walk of Court-House.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—ONE LARGE ROOM ON bath-room floor; also one small room on parlor floor; stationary washstands in both; good table.

211 EAST ERIE-ST., 1ST FLAT—LARGE FRONT room, nicely furnished for two, with first-class board; also single rooms.

292 EAST HURON-ST.—TO RENT—NEWLY furnished front room with board.

Hotels.

BAKER'S HOTEL MOVED FROM 542 WABASH-av. to 1230 Indiana-av.

GRESHAM FAMILY HOTEL, 2242 AND 2248 WABASH-av.—Elegantly fitted for convenience and comfort, magnificently furnished; table service and surroundings second to none.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

Suburban.

MAYWOOD HOTEL—THIS HOTEL, SITUATED in Maywood Park, Maywood, Ill., will be open June 1 to summer boarders. If you desire a pleasant home call and see it.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—MAN AND WIFE DESIRE FURNISHED room and board in a private family; state terms, location, etc.; no boarding-house. Address S X 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A TEACHER OF GERMAN or embroidery, a small pleasant room with good board for moderate price. Would be glad to teach in payment of board in city or suburbs. Best of references for any position of trust. Address H V 96, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—300 FEET FRONT; divided to suit; cor. Desplaines and Harrison-sts.; will loan money to build. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION, COR. 31st-st. and Groveland Park-av., 100x110 feet. Fifty feet on Jefferson-st. near Van Buren-st; $6 or 161 feet cor. 47th-st. and Lake-av.; or will sell on long time. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

Preparatory to making extensive alterations in our warerooms we will close out a large number of desirable second-hand pianos at substantial bargains. The assortment embraces instruments from the factories of Steinway, Knabe, Decker, Fischer, Weber, Pease, Hallet & Davis, Ladd, Haines, Chickering, Simpson, New York Piano Co., and others.

Prices $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, $250 and upwards.

Terms cash or time.

Correspondence invited.

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HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND THE NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS AND KIMBALL ORGANS. Lowest prices. Easiest terms. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos to rent, tuned, and repaired.

BARGAINS IN SQUARE PIANOS.
1 Hale, $25; 1 Boardman & Gray, $45; 1 Gt. Union, $95, 1 Christie, $100; 1 Chickering, $115; 1 Steinway, $200.
SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS.
1 Cable, $125; 1 Arion, $140; 1 Hale, $155. 1 Bauer, $165; 1 Conner, $165; 1 Emerson, $190. 1 Decker, $290; 2 Hallet & Davis, $325 and $350.
SECOND-HAND GRANDS.
1 Decker Bros. Parlor Grand, $800.
1 Hallet & Davis Baby Grand, $350.
Both of these pianos are in good order and suitable for concert use.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

KROEGER & SONS' PIANOS CHALLENGE THE WORLD. Tone, workmanship, and durability. THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH. PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY. We also carry a large number of other standard pianos at reduced prices. Bargains in second-hand pianos:
2 Nuns & Clark .... $45, $ 75
3 Uprights, 7⅓-octave $100, $125, $135
1 Christie upright $145
1 Chickering upright $175
2 Colby & Duncan uprights $140, $150
1 upright, good for beginner .... $ 75
1 Steinway $125
50 new upright pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month. Rent allowed if purchased.
R. H. DAY & CO., 179 Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.

ESTEY & CAMP—A Decker Bros.' Piano, but little used, as good as new, only $250.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

An immense stock of other second-hand pianos, ranging from $25 upward, and every one

WORTH THE MONEY

EASY PAYMENTS.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

SOHMER PIANOS, STERLING PIANOS, are purchased and preferred by leading musical people. Sohmer's three pedal upright pianos are considered the most perfect and durable pianos made, fully guaranteed, money refunded if not as represented, and no fancy prices. Special bargains in second-hand pianos, some as good as new. 1 Steinway upright, 2 Chickering, 1 Decker Bros., 1 Bauer, 1 Vose & Son, 1 Adam Schaaf; from $50 to $175. Cash or time payments. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., N. W. cor. Jackson.

RARE BARGAINS.
Two Chickering square.
Two Steinway square.
One Weber Baby Grand.
NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
At prices and terms to suit the purchaser.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
Successors to E. G. Newell & Co., 223 State-st.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW DECKER & SON PIANOS, VOSE & SON PIANOS, ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.

Every piano fully warranted. Our prices are low and terms easy. Old pianos and organs taken in exchange. New pianos to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$175 CHICKERING PIANO IN FINE ORDER; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAFF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; prices $155, $165, $175, and $200 each. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.

WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

$10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS BEAUTIFUL toned new upright piano, triple strung and fully warranted; price, $165. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 BUYS GOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

50 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS, ALL makes, at $90, $100, $125, $140, $150, and $165 each; every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded; will sell on $5 monthly payments if desired. Salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ONE UPRIGHT, WALNUT CASE, $65. ONE Kranich & Bach upright, used a little, low price; rent cheap. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one flight.

A SPLENDID 3-STRING HALLET & DAVIS upright, $185; easy payments. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one flight.

125 BUYS ELEGANT STECK PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVES, $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$3, $4, AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 new upright pianos; one year rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND PIANO; will be sold very cheap. Apply at 882 Washington-boulevard.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CYCLONE: SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 1 o'clock sharp. W. H. B.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INSTALLMENT plan—I am the only importer in the West making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—ACCIDENTAL NEW DISCOVERY for the permanent removal of superfluous hair and freckles. Full particulars can be learned through correspondence. Sole agent, DR. V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

PERSONAL—ROBERT: DID YOU EVER TAKE A Turkish bath? No! Then you don't know what it is to be clean. Try one for 50c, or 12 for $5, at LYNCH'S newly fitted up place, 121 Randolph-st.; strong attendants.

PERSONAL—I WILL GLADLY TELL ANY ONE who sends me a self-addressed stamped envelope of something I made which entirely cured my face of blackheads, pimples, and freckles. It gives a lovely complexion. MISS FLORA JONES, South Bend, Ind.

PERSONAL—MISS ANDREW AND MISS PALMER, manicure and chiropodists; plain, sea salt, vapor, and medicated baths. 373 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank B'ldng. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

FREE—TWO LESSONS ON PIANO TO SHOW ability as teacher; will go to any part of the city. D 22, Tribune office.

LESSONS GIVEN IN GERMAN, MUSIC, ELOCUTION; terms reasonable. A. L., 295 Wells-st., third flat.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING, day and night. 70 State-st. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

PIANO LESSONS IN EXCHANGE FOR ROOM given by excellent pianist (gentleman). Address E 180, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN LADY, WHO is an experienced teacher, highly recommended desires a position in a private school or in a family. First-class references. Address MISS OTTILIE NELL, 15-17 Morris-st., Cincinnati, O.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—A SOPRANO SINGER would like a position with a church choir. Address S X 26, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

NEW TYPEWRITER FOR SALE; ONLY $15. Address E 3, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

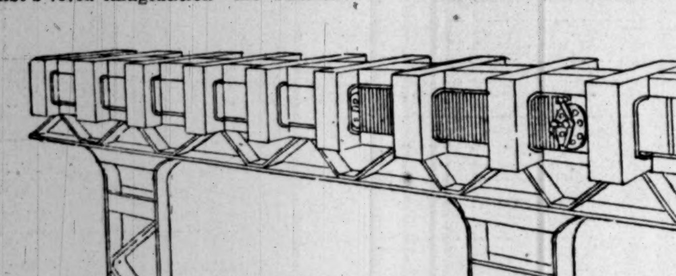
FARR'S SMOKE PREVENTER FOR TWO YEARS has entirely prevented smoke at 14 and 16 Calhoun-place. Call and examine.

RAPID TRANSPORTATION.

A REMARKABLE INVENTION WITH GREAT POSSIBILITIES.

Electrical Rapid Transit—Two Hours Between Boston and New York—A Device Which Will Work a Revolution in the Mail Service, and, in Fact, All Rapid Transportation for Long Distances—A Description of the Structure.

Boston *Herald:* The present generation has seen so many wonderful inventions of science and so many remarkable appliances to meet the various needs of human life that the faculty of wonder has almost lost its use. Nowadays we are surprised at nothing. What would have been a matter of the wildest romance to our fathers is accepted by us not only as plausible and possible but as a direct suggestion for immediate carrying out. It was not so long ago that the creature of a novelist's vivid imagination—the submarine



PORT-ELECTRIC TRANSPORTATION CAR.

propeller in Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"—was as much like a contrivance of fairyland as is Aladdin's lamp. Today it is a realized conception. It was only a few years ago that our grandfathers spurned with derision the idea of being drawn along upon smooth rails at a high rate of speed by the then recently invented crude steam engine. Similarly incredulous ancestors had the pleasure of laughing at the idea of there being any possibility of catching, much less employing for practical purposes, the lightning of their thunder-storms. Within the last fifty years, however, such marvelous advancements have been made in all appliances that we have ceased to be astonished at anything newly proposed, however improbable it may seem upon its first presentation. Nothing seems impossible. It is only the discovery of new ways of accomplishing which hinder us.

There was a meeting yesterday afternoon in the historic chamber of the Old South Church, and the relics of a bygone people and age, at which was presented a scheme almost as startling in its novelty, and almost equally simple when explained, as that of the telephone. A large number of business-men and scientists, who had come together to investigate the new scheme, were gathered about in curious inspection of a singular-looking structure which was stretched along the length of the old hall. This structure had the appearance of a miniature single-track elevated railway of a new design. It was, in fact, a working model of the newly-invented port-electric system of rapid transportation, the inventor of which, Mr. John T. Williams, was present to explain the system. After his explanation the only real wonder which remained to his hearers, as is almost always the case, was that so simple a thing should never have been thought of before. Indeed, as Prof. Dolbeare, who also gave the benefit of his expert electrical knowledge to the explanation of the new system, remarked, it has been thought of before by Dr. Page of Salem, who was one of the most noted electricians of his time, some fifty years ago, but his published crude suggestion has never been adopted nor developed by electrical experimenters since until Mr. Williams conceived the present system. We are familiar with many schemes for rapid transit and transportation. The developed railroad and the elevated road are but the beginnings in one branch of improvement. Cable roads and the electric street railway form another branch in the matter of rapid transit; for swift transportation we have the added development of the capabilities of compressed air in pneumatic tubes. European countries have gone ahead of us in this matter. The splendidly working public systems of pneumatic delivery tubes in Paris and Berlin, for instance, are a model for the world. Letters, cards, and small parcels can be sent from one part of these cities to another with almost the same rapidity that a telegram is sent with us. Further than this, development of any great importance has not been made. The world has been looking for some time, however, for a solution of this rapid transportation problem in the appliances of electricity. Its application to street railroads in the matter of rapid transit for short distances is as yet far from fully developed. Indeed, it has not yet passed the experimental state to become a fixed practical possibility. Even when applied to the already convenient system of elevated roads, which is a probable outcome of the near future, the problem will only have been partially solved. In the matter of transportation there has been no proposition advanced for the employment of electricity until this present system, which Mr. Williams brings forward, was designed, and yet every one has felt sure that electricity was surely the power of the future for this branch of public traffic.

For the explanation of Mr. Williams' system, in conjunction with what the inventor himself said yesterday afternoon, as well as Mr. T. W. Bicknell and Prof. Dolbeare, it will be well to quote a part of an article in the last number of the *Electrical World* of New York describing fully the workings of the port-electric system: "The principle of this system is a simple one, and consists of the well known sucking action that a helix or coil exerts on a rod of iron when placed near its centre. Thus, if a bar of iron or steel be placed with one end near the centre of the helix, on passing a current through the latter the bar will be drawn in and maintained in a central position as long as the current continues. If now the current be broken the bar will again be free to move, and if we imagine a second helix placed in a position similar to that which it first occupied with relation to the bar, then on the passage of the current through this second coil the bar will be drawn toward that one and out of the first; with a number of helices arranged side by side, and with an arrangement for making and breaking the current at the proper time, it is evident that a bar of iron could be moved continuously in any direction." Such, in fact, is the system of Mr. Williams which he has carried into practice in a thoroughly able manner.

The illustration which is given today shows in perspective the structure which is to carry a small car for the transportation of small packages and letters. This car rests upon a simple rail, and is guided by the small upper wheels, which can be seen in the illustration, which fit an upper single track. The different helices, as will be readily understood, are contained within the series of different box-like hollow frames placed at intervals along the track, through the continuous line of which the car passes. The car is constructed of light steel, which is magnetized. It thus becomes in its relation to the different helices the same as the bar of steel or iron used in experiments with coils. The manner in which the car is propelled will now be readily understood. Assuming the front of the car to be the S pole, like that of the simple bar of steel or iron, as it is drawn into the centre of the helix it repels the S pole or a pivoted magnet in the upper part of each helix, forcing it upward and bringing the end pole down in such a way as to make the circuit. The closing of the circuit through the helix tends to draw the car in with a sucking action. The contact of the end pole of the magnet with the closed circuit is maintained up to the time that the centre of the carriage arrives at a short distance from the centre of the magnet, when the influence of the carriage on the magnet becomes neutralized and the contact is broken. This making and breaking of the circuit is thus repeated as the car enters and passes through each succeeding coil. It is evident that if the circuit is still maintained after the carriage had passed the centre of the helix, the action would be to retard the motion of the carriage, and, indeed, to stop it entirely, for, as is well known, the suction power of the coil is equally strong at either entrance. In connection with this the *Electrical World* continues to say: "The object of breaking the contact a short distance before the centre of the carriage reaches the centre of the helix is to avoid the retarding effect of the carriage which would be experienced on account of the extra current of breaking in the coil. This extra current, being in the same direction as the main current; would tend to drive the carriage forward as long as it was behind the centre of the helix; but it will be readily seen that if the carriage had passed the centre the extra current would tend to retard it in the same way that the main current would.

"It will thus be noted that each helix comes into action successively, and only one is in action at any one time, so that the current is utilized to the best advantage. It will readily be understood that when once the carriage is in motion and its inertia has been overcome comparatively little force will be necessary to maintain it at speed, and this is shown to be the case in the present system. As a consequence the strength of the coils may be considerably diminished after a short distance from the terminal station, as the power required is diminished accordingly when the carriage has arrived at the proper speed. Another interesting fact in connection with the system which we have had occasion to observe, and it must necessarily follow from its construction, is that the current in the helices is considerably cut down by the counter E. M. F. generated by the passage of the carriage through them, so that, in a certain sense, the system is self-regulating to maintain the carriage at its proper speed. A system of thiskind must necessarily be provided with means for stopping the car gradually and without jar at a terminal station, and this has been worked out ingeniously by Mr. Williams. The brake consists of a helix similar to those shown, which is provided with a contact that, unlike the others, remains closed after the carriage has passed the centre of the helix. The effect of this is that the car is retarded or pulled back, and it is astonishing to witness how rapidly a brake of this kind brings the car to a standstill."

The structure on exhibition at the Old South was built at a considerable grade. The distance from the starting point is necessarily short, limited by the length of the hall, and the power employed in propelling the carriage is of a minor quantity. Therefore, the ultimate powers of the system could be only approximately illustrated, but its practicability was thoroughly proven. In regard to its application Mr. Williams, in his remarks, cited the instance of its use in the postal service of the United States. One of the great disadvantages of the mail service at present is the delay in waiting for mails to close. A business-man in Boston who writes a letter to New York will often have to wait six hours for the closing of the mails. Similar delays of greater or less extent are met with in every post-office in the country. With a system such as he proposes carriages could be sent over the track from the Boston office every five minutes throughout the day, each carrying its quota of letters put into the post-office but a few moments before. The journey from Boston to New York, Mr. Williams stated approximately, would take some two hours. Is might be more or even less. In this regard he made a curious statement. Even a small shuttle-like carriage of the dimensions of the model carriage on exhibition, weighing only fifty-six and a half pounds, and some four feet long, could carry 1,000 letters. With 1,000 letters dispatched every five minutes the present daily work of the Boston Post-Office between Boston and New York could be accomplished. But in the construction of these cars there is a perfect practicability in their being twice or three times the length of the model, with accompanying added capabilities of transportation. Mr. Williams, in confining his illustrations of the uses of this system to the postal service, is altogether modest. It is rather a revolution in the whole idea of rapid transportation, confined not alone to the field of letters and small parcels, but embracing an eminently possible future construction of a system large enough for carriages of a dimension capable of transporting passengers as well, although this requires something of a flight of the imagination.

As to power, that of the present proposed system is an Edison incandescent circuit of 110 volts. The resistance of the first coil amounts to twenty-five ohms. There is a four-sevenths horse power propelling the carriage at the start. The coils in the model are placed two feet apart. This nearness of the coils may be necessary at the start and upon any up grades which might occur in a long distance system, but on any main line it would be perfectly practicable for them to be eight, ten, or even twenty feet apart. In such a distance as that from Boston to New York sufficient power could be furnished by five or six stations placed at equal intermediate distances. The cost of constructing such a system is confined relatively to the cost of the plant, for the cost of maintaining the power is slight. The structure itself, simple as it is in its design, would also need no extended outlay of capital. The cars and the helices form the remaining details of expenses in the first plant. The speed attainable by a car in this system is almost incalculable. As is well known in mechanics, a constant propelling force is productive of almost infinite velocity, obstructed only by the resistance of friction. In this system the only friction comes from the air and the contact of the car with the rails, which is slight.

Few inventions which have been brought to the notice of the public within recent years have so revolutionary a character as this present system of Mr. Williams. And, what is more, it carries with it the evidence of its own feasibility, and acquaintance with it alone is sufficient guarantee of its establishment.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE PURITAN.

The Unfinished Monitor to Be Made Into a Powerful Armored Vessel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—It is probable that the monitor Puritan, which for years has been a monitor only in name, never having been supplied with turrets or guns, will soon be transformed into an armored vessel of modern type and of great power, and that her recent trip from Norfolk to New York was ordered by Secretary Tracy with a view of placing the vessel in a yard where the important work yet to be done can be most speedily executed and to the best advantage. A board composed of Commodore Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Commodore Schley of the Bureau of Equipment, Commodore Sicard of the Ordnance Bureau, Commodore White, Commodore Wilson of the Construction Bureau, and Chief Engineer Melville met at the Navy Department this afternoon, in accordance with instructions from Secretary Tracy, to consider plans for the completion of the Puritan.

The proposition formally submitted, and which will probably be accepted without extensive amendments, departs considerably from the original plans, which contemplated the construction of an ordinary double-turreted monitor. According to the pending plan, the turrets will be replaced with covered barbettes. These will, it is expected, increase the fighting power of the guns by giving them a more elevated position, while the permanent wall of steel above which the guns revolve will not be subject to the influx of water as would a turret. Then the guns are to be increased in size from ten to twelve inches in calibre. A superstructure is to be erected amidships, which will make the vessel more comfortable, and which will also serve as a basis for a secondary battery of powerful rapid-firing and machine guns.

To allow for this increase in the weight of ordnance it is proposed to reduce the thickness of the armor belt considerably below the water line, while slightly increasing its thickness above, and to dispense with two boilers. This last change would not affect the steaming ability of the vessel, as it contemplates the equipment of the remaining boilers with apparatus for supplying forced draught, thus more than making good the deficiency caused by the reduction in the number of boilers.

The *only* folding bed easily cleaned and quickly moved—Andrews' "New Gem."

This month 16 fine cabinets only $3. Brand's Studios, 210 and 212 Wabash avenue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sleeplessness, Indigestion, and Pain are horrors that PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will abate. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Happiness is a great blessing, and can be purchased with a bottle of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

A REAL CASTLE IN THE AIR

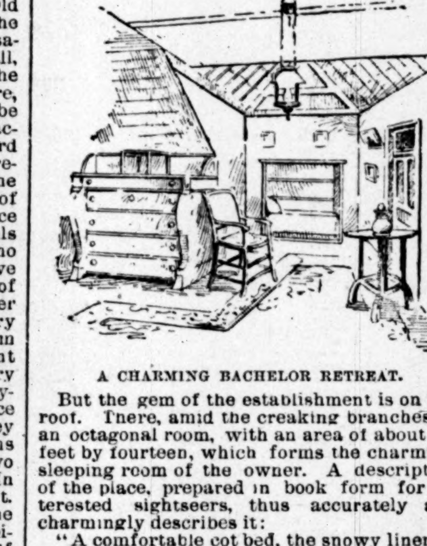
HOW A PENSION OFFICE CLERK MAKES HIS DWELLING IN A TREE.

Mr. Hayward, to Preserve His Health, Builds an "Airy Castle" in the Neighborhood of Washington, D. C.—He Is Not a Crank — Some of His Visitors—His Manner of Life.

New York *Herald:* The City of Washington has, besides its public buildings and fine avenues, a peculiar attraction in its famous "tree man," who from January to December lives in a house among the oaks more than thirty feet above the ground. The place is called "Airy Castle," and is situated at Mount Pleasant, some half mile beyond the old city limits. The visitor is attracted by a curious combination of walls and windows, poles and roofs, mingled with the swaying branches and rustling leaves.

Unless the owner is present to admit him, however, he is shut out from too close a view by a high picket fence, with carefully locked gate and watchful though good-natured dogs. When the gate swings open and the visitor enters the inclosure he sees a large and imposing structure, built high up among the branches of three sturdy oak trees, thirty-two feet above the ground.

About a dozen slender wooden props, for the purpose of steadying as well as supporting the superstructure, from their smallness of diameter hardly dispel the illusion that the dwelling rests wholly upon the wide spreading branches. The structure is in three stories, or more properly, perhaps, in two, with some cozy apartments built upon the roof. On the lower story are a small kitchen and a dining-room. On the next are the reception saloon and the large state dining-room. The latter apartment is so surrounded with windows that it was originally called "the glass-room," and was designed for use as a conservatory, for which it is admirably adapted. Adjoining this is another room of large proportions, which is also used at times as a spare dining-room, and like the other is adorned at one end by a pillar formed by a large tree trunk, rising from floor to ceiling.



A CHARMING BACHELOR RETREAT.

But the gem of the establishment is on the roof. There, amid the creaking branches, is an octagonal room, with an area of about ten feet by fourteen, which forms the charming sleeping room of the owner. A description of the place, prepared in book form for interested sightseers, thus accurately and charmingly describes it:

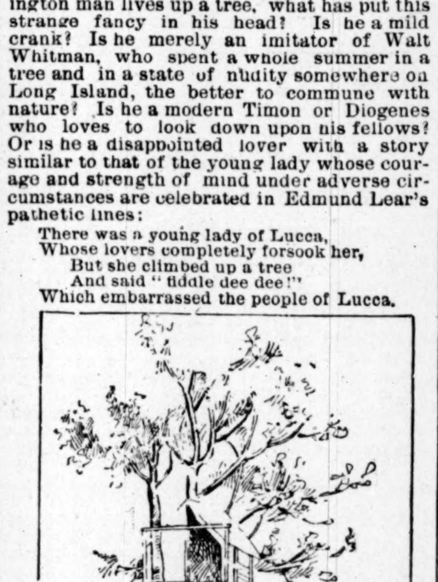
"A comfortable cot bed, the snowy linen of which is covered by an unusually fine crazy quilt of silk; a comfortable rocking-chair, a massive round table, a toilet stand; with one or two other seats, make up the furniture of this delightful bachelor's retreat, while a number of pictures hang around the walls. A sword and sash, which have seen service on many a battle field; a clock and many curios and mementos presented to him by appreciative visitors, are placed carelessly about, while the 'visitors' books' lying upon the centre table are a veritable cosmopolitan itinerary of all climes and countries. But perhaps the most curious and interesting things about the construction of this bijou of a bedroom, especially to a sailor or a woman, are the numerous little secret places, cupboards, and tiny closets, made in all sorts of out-of-the-way corners and places in the walls, and which contain all manner of things both useful and ornamental. These must be seen in detail to be properly appreciated, and would have delighted the heart of Capt. Cuttle, who would not have failed to apply to them his famous phrase, 'When once seen make a note on.'"



Northward from "Airy Castle" and about 200 feet away is another large structure, containing a beautiful banquet hall, dancing pavilion, and other small rooms. The dancing pavilion is open on all sides to the air, and with the polished floor, fluttering shade, and gleaming hanging lights forms a hall unique of its kind in this country.

One naturally asks, when told that a Washington man lives up a tree, what has put this strange fancy in his head? Is he a mild crank? Is he merely an imitator of Walt Whitman, who spent a whole summer in a tree and in a state of nudity somewhere on Long Island, the better to commune with nature? Is he a modern Timon or Diogenes who loves to look down upon his fellows? Or is he a disappointed lover with a story similar to that of the young lady whose courage and strength of mind under adverse circumstances are celebrated in Edmund Lear's pathetic lines:

There was a young lady of Lucca,
Whose lovers completely forsook her,
But she climbed up a tree
And said "tiddle dee dee!"
Which embarrassed the people of Lucca.

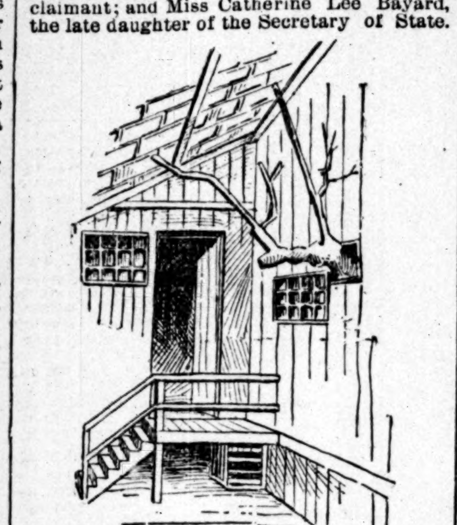


THE TRUE STORY.

None of these conjectures is correct. "The man in the tree" is Mr. Allen B. Hayward, a clerk in the Pension Office, who has chosen this airy residence on the grounds of comfort and health. While in the army during the war he contracted from exposure a painful disease, and ever since the war he has been subject to occasional attacks of this disorder, especially during the heat of summer. The fact that he felt compelled to take some extraordinary measures to preserve his health during the summer ultimately led to his building and occupying the nest among the tree-tops, which he now makes his permanent home.

His beginnings were much more modest than his present elaborate abode. The first house in the trees was 12x7½ feet, just the width of an army A tent, and it went up in two days, June 13 and 14, 1883. There, far away from the hot brick walls and the burning asphalt pavements of the city, Mr. Hayward slept in comfort and safety. He has staid in his little dwelling ever since it was built, with the exception of a few weeks when some friends of his were visiting Washington. It was then more convenient for him to stay at a hotel. The city air, however, greatly impaired his general health, nor did he recuperate until he had returned to his airy abode.

It proved so attractive both to himself and to his many visitors that he extended his house to its present generous proportions, and often entertains picnicking and dancing parties from the city. People from across the seas often knock at the portals, and in response to the dog's cheery bark are admitted by the owner. On the visitors' book are such names as those of E. A. Phipson, Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia; J. R. Howlett, Mexico; Lucie E. Ramsay, London, England; Miss Yoshi Kuki, Tokio, Japan; Miss Maggie Colgan, Carlevill Forest, Tullamore, King's County, Ireland; Miss Millar, Glasgow, Scotland; Miss R. Keyser, Rome; L. M. Huebert, Lyons, France; R. C. D. Tichborne, "Eleventh Baron," San Diego, Cal., the celebrated claimant; and Miss Catherine Lee Bayard, the late daughter of the Secretary of State.



Mr. Hayward is as far from being a "crank" as any intelligent man could be. He has not even, like many lonely bachelors, made a specialty of any particular class of pets. He has had poultry, cats, and dogs in his inclosure, but has never been overrun with them. While he is at the Pension Office during the day the place is locked up and the dogs greet with a good deal of gratification any chance visitor who looks through the bars. The sitting-room contains the current literature of the day, many curios left by appreciative visitors, and a fine portrait of Gen. Grant, Mr. Hayward's old commander. Mr. Hayward carries an empty sleeve as a witness of his loyalty to the Union.

The son of a New Hampshire manufacturer, he enlisted as early as April 23, 1861, in the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, of which Mr. Gilman Marston was Colonel. He fought through all the peninsular campaign, the "seven days' fight," the siege of Yorktown, battle of Williamsburg, battle of Seven Pines, McClellan's retreat, battle of Harrison's Landing, battle of Bristow Station, battle of Manassas, and the battles of Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg.

During this long series of engagements Mr. Hayward was three times wounded, finally losing his right arm close up to the shoulder at the battle of Cold Harbor. In 1866 he was given a clerkship in the Pension Office, which he has ever since held.

IMPORTANT JOURNALISTIC TRANSFER.

The Minneapolis "Tribune" Property Sold to a Syndicate.

For several weeks past the air of the Twin Cities has been surcharged with rumors and gossip of the sale of one or more of the leading newspapers; and while it was the general belief that nothing would actually result from the stories in such active circulation, at the same time there was quite an interest felt in what might turn out to be the transfer of important newspaper property. Ever since his disposal of the *Tribune* last summer A. J. Blethen has been uneasy and restless, and did not appreciate the luxurious ease and retirement which followed upon his retirement from active newspaper life. He longed for a return to the cares and excitement of a daily paper, and has been casting about him to secure a reinvestment in the fascinating and irksome business. He was reported one week as negotiating in Kansas City, the next in Washington, and the next in Duluth; but while it was seriously announced that these deals "meant business," Col. Blethen returned to the Twin Cities still disconnected with the cares and responsibilities of a newspaper management. The stories died a natural death it was believed, but it transpired it was merely a cataleptic condition, for when he turned up two weeks ago with William Henry Smith of Chicago, General Manager of the Western Press Association, and appeared again in the market, the rumors took new life. It was reported a syndicate had been formed, embracing, besides Messrs. Blethen and Smith, Col. Tom Lowry and, perhaps, other capitalists, and that some newspaper would certainly be purchased. Conferences with the present owners of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, Messrs. Haskell and Palmer, became frequent occurrences, and it was daily whispered that that paper would soon pass into the possession of the syndicate. This was most strenuously denied by the *Tribune* authorities, and, as William Henry Smith returned to Chicago, the denial was accepted; but a few days since the Press Association magnate returned and reopened the mouths of the gossips.

At last a deal was made, and it was yesterday officially announced that the *Tribune* had been purchased and the property would June 1 pass into the hands of the syndicate. This was confirmed by parties to the contract, and is beyond doubt true. It was stated the delay was occasioned by the distance which separated Haskell père from Haskell fils, and that at length an understanding was reached. The purchase price is not given, but it is understood the sale was made on a basis of something less than $300,000, and that this sum includes the news franchises. The *Tribune* office was in a state of ferment last night over the event, as it had already been rumored that in the event of a deal there would be a clean sweep. When Mr. Palmer succeeded Mr. Blethen there was practically a clearing out of the old force, which was replaced by friends of the new management. It is now given out that Charles Alf Williams, long a protégé of Mr. Blethen, will become managing editor, and that a position high up in the scale will be held down by a son of William Henry Smith; and further, that a new head to each department may be expected in the near future.

There are various other rumors in the air, several of which are said to come from Mr. Blethen himself, and they lack confirmation. It is said the new syndicate is both wealthy and ambitious, and is reaching out for Twin City property with both hands. The statement is made by those presumably on the inside that within a week several startling and interesting transfers will be announced.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications nor decide bets.]

A Need of Our Public Schools.

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It is earnestly desired by a large number of the leading women of Chicago that the authorities of this city should this year emphasize the progressive step taken last year by Mayor Roche in appointing one woman as a member of the Board of Education by appointing one or two others, thus showing that the high esteem in which Chicago women are held by outsiders for their earnest and valuable service in philanthropic, moral, and educational lines is shared by Chicago officials. The Mayor and others concerned in the matter can be more easily led to see their straight duty if "the power behind the throne" (in this case the daily journals) will courteously lend its services in so excellent a cause; and the women interested hope the columns of THE TRIBUNE will be open to help them plead their case.

In no other city of the Union can there be found so many cultured women of the highest ability interested in educational matters, or so many who could, and willingly would, give their best services as members of the School Board. If the thinking men of the city could have their attention directed to the many strong arguments which can be brought to bear in favor of placing more women on the board the majority of them would unhesitatingly work with the women to make Mrs. Mitchell's position—so courageously accepted by her on behalf of her sex—less glaringly lonely and anomalous.

Women as mothers and teachers are the natural educators of the race, and by ages of experience have become more adapted to understand the proper methods of teaching than men, who generally only turn to that vocation as a makeshift in lieu of some business more pecuniarily profitable; and therefore woman's work on the School Board would be in the direct line of her highest capacity.

The needs of women teachers and girl pupils would be better understood and more promptly attended to by members of the School Board of their own sex. Women would also be more likely to study the sanitary condition of the schools and the economic disposal of the city funds than men, if for no other reason than because they have more time to devote to this study than men generally have. And women would be less liable to be given the position from political motives, and therefore their services would be less perfunctory and consequently of more value to the real educational advancement and discipline of the schools. The experiment of putting women on the Board of Education has been successfully tried in many cities and towns all over the country, and Chicago, which in so many other respects heads every city of the Union, should not be behind other cities in its courteous treatment of its noble women.

A MOTHER.

Women on the School Board.

CHICAGO, May 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Below the high school grade our schools are dealing with children. Who knows best what children need, what confinement they can bear, how much work they can do—women or men?

A large proportion of the intelligent women of today have been teachers, a much larger proportion of women than of men, and consequently women as a class know more of schools than men do. Well to do women have more leisure than the same class of men and can give more time and thought to school work.

The housekeeping and sanitary side of schools would get more attention from women than from men. Women, from their experience as mothers and teachers, have more knowledge of character building than men have, and they would see the success or defects of this kind of work in the schools as men cannot see it. Half of the pupils are girls. Women know what special education girls need as busy men cannot know it.

Compulsory education is to be enforced. Unquestionably it will bring hardship to some families of widowed mothers and invalid fathers. Women can more quickly see when it is a real hardship and when it is only an alleged hardship, and can connect the real cases with sources of benevolent supply.

From their domestic experience women would be better economists in the details of school work than men. From their greater knowledge of children and of schools they would be better judges of school books and school appliances. Women in one respect would be better judges of school sites than men. They are quicker to detect wholesome social and sanitary influences than men are. For most phases of school supervision, except that of the finances, intelligent and experienced women have more qualifications than men have.

Shall not Chicago's children have the advantage of the large aid women can bring to the School Board work? I believe four-fifths of the most intelligent women of Chicago desire this, and earnestly hope the Mayor will add two more women to the School Board.

MARY E. BEEDY.

IMPROVEMENT IN IRON MANUFACTURE.

Capt. Mullins and His Process for Using Silica—What He Claims.

Capt. G. G. Mullins, a retired officer of the regular army, is making efforts to introduce into the iron and steel foundries of Chicago an invention which, it is claimed, increases the working qualities, tensile strength, and resilience of the metal in its various forms. The novelty of the invention is the use of silica in the furnace. Silica has been considered a detriment to iron ores, and invention heretofore has striven to separate it from the metal rather than utilize it. Capt. Mullins claims that the adverse agent is in reality silicon, the base of silica, and not silica itself. While silicon renders iron coarse in crystal, weaker and more brittle, silica properly applied has an opposite effect. In a pamphlet published by the company pushing his patents, the precise method of using the silica is not given, but effects are scheduled, which, if obtainable, should revolutionize the character of the iron and steel output.

Prof. J. B. Johnson, civil engineer of the Washington University at St. Louis, is given by Capt. Mullins as authority for the statement that the silica process produces a uniformity of structure, close-crystaled, and fine grained to a degree not found in unsilicated iron; greater freedom from blowholes; a combined softness and toughness which better adapts the metal for the lathe; 22 per cent increase in tensile strength, and 90 per cent increase in resilience, or a power to withstand shock nearly double that of ordinary iron.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Polk-st. depot to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BOND—Mrs. Sarah E. Bond, Tuesday, May 28.
Funeral services at Queen Chapel at 11 o'clock to Oakwoods Cemetery.

CORWITH—May 29, Nathan Corwith Sr., at family residence, 1261 Michigan-av., aged 73 years.
Funeral today (Friday) at 2 o'clock. Burial private.

DAUS—Erustina Daus, beloved wife of Alexander Daus, aged 49, May 30.
Funeral Monday, June 3, 11 a. m., to Waldheim. Friends invited.

EARL—The remains of the late Mrs. Catharine H. Earl will be buried from the vault in Forest Home Cemetery Saturday, June 1, at 3 p. m. Train leaves Ogden-av. station, Wisconsin Central via Chicago & Great Western route, at 1:47 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

GARRITY—May 29, 2934 Vernon-av., Mrs. Mary Garrity, wife of Martin Garrity, aged 72 years.
Funeral Friday at 10 a. m. to Church of St. James, where high mass will be given, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GORMAN—May 30 at 10 a. m. John Gorman, at his residence, 419 South May-st. Native of Carrigaholt, County Clare, Ireland.
Funeral Saturday, by carriages to Calvary, at 10 a. m.

MELANDER—Margrete Melander, wife of S. P. Melander, May 25, at Marietta, Ga.
Interment services at Graceland today at 2 p. m. Friends are invited.

POLLAK—Joseph Pollak, Wednesday, May 29, aged 67 years.
Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 2714 Indiana-av. No flowers.

SHEDEEN—Charles J. Shedeen, May 29, aged 18 years and 2 months, at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. O. Soderburg, 621 Carroll-av.
Funeral June 1.

I am resting so sweetly in Jesus now,
I'll sail the wild seas no more.
The billows may sweep o'er the wild, stormy deep,
But in Jesus I'm safe evermore.
—*Grandma.*

SCANLAN—May 28, 1889, Margaret Scanlan, widow of the late John Scanlan, at her residence, 230 East Chicago-av.
Friends are kindly requested to attend the funeral services, which will be held Friday, 10:30 a. m., at the Cathedral of the Holy Name. Burial private. No flowers.

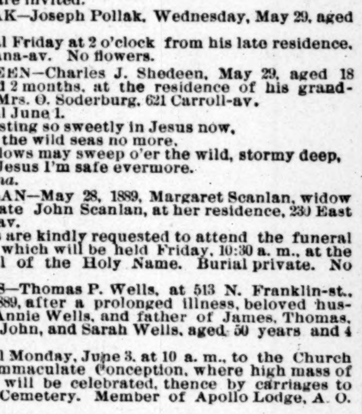
WELLS—Thomas P. Wells, at 513 N. Franklin-st., May 30, 1889, after a prolonged illness, beloved husband of Annie Wells, and father of James, Thomas, Richard, John, and Sarah Wells, aged 50 years and 4 months.
Funeral Monday, June 3, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where high mass of requiem will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Member of Apollo Lodge, A. O. U. W.

ZIMMERMANN—Mary Zimmermann, widow of John Zimmermann, at 2997 Archer-av., at 2 o'clock Thursday morning, May 30.
Notice of funeral will be given Saturday morning.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ PROF. MILES, WHO HAS RECENTLY come from Ohio, is making extensive preparation for the rendition of Haydn's Oratorio of Creation at Chicago Avenue Church next week. The professor has in training 150 vocalists, some of the best talent in the city for rendering special parts, all to be assisted by an orchestra of thirty pieces.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

For muscular soreness use Pond's Extract.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Morning at 10 o'clock,
Regular Auction Sale.
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Folding Beds, Carpets,
And a General Line of Household Goods, both new and second-hand.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

Toilet Preparations. SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. State and Madison-sts. Friday and Saturday.

FIDELITY TO NATURE—PURE AND TRUE—
—THE ESSENCE OF THE NATURAL FLOWER.
"LADY GREY PERFUMES."
We take great pleasure in informing our patrons that we have just secured the sale of these—
The Most Delicate and Lasting Hdkf. Extracts.
LADY GREY PERFUMES IN THE FOLLOWING ODORS—MAGDALEN (NEW ODOR),
—Jockey Club, —Patchouly, —Wood Violet, —Heliotrope, —Ylang Ylang,
—White Rose, —Lily of the Valley, —Tea Rose, —White Heliotrope, —Clove Pink, &c., in
BOTTLES AND BULK.



KIRK'S JUVENILE SOAP, 12c
7 Sutherland Sisters HAIR GROWER, 39c
EXTRA QUALITY BAY RUM, Large Bottles, 27c
AMMONIA, Large Bottle, 16 oz. 5c
OXIDIZED SILVER TOILET SETS, Pure Bristle Hair Brush—French Beveled Plate Mirror and Comb, as illustrated ... Real value $5.00. $1.73
TRUE FLORIDA WATER, Large Bottles, 17c

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
A GREAT SALE
—OF—
KID GLOVES
—FOR—
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
LADIES'
4-Button Kid Gloves, 75c PAIR.
BLACK, BROWN, AND TAN.
The assortment and quality of these goods warrant us in stating that this is the best value we have ever offered.

IMMENSE ASSIGNEE'S SALE!





GUNS. FISHING TACKLE. BICYCLES.
$100,000
Worth of these goods must be closed out quickly. SPECIAL SALE of
FINE HAMMERLESS GUNS
SATURDAY, JUNE 1st.
Westley Richards, W. W. Greener, W. & C. Scott & Son, Chas. Daly, Lefever, Smith, Parker, Colt, Ithaca, National. Many of these have the new Patent Automatic Shell Ejector.
WESTERN ARMS & CARTRIDGE CO.,
47 AND 49 STATE STREET.
C. E. FELTON .... Assignee.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO. RETAIL.
SILK
Umbrellas.



We recommend the "Windsor" brand of Silk Umbrellas, and *guarantee* its wearing qualities.
No "Windsor" Umbrellas are genuine unless stamped on the tie as in the accompanying cut.

Probably no other Shoe has the great sale and given such universal satisfaction as Foot-Form. All styles and materials. Genuine Hand-Sewed, $5.00, extra value. Improved Machine-Sewed, $3.00; no roughness inside. Attempts are being made to palm off inferior Shoes resembling natural Foot-Form. Ours only are genuine. All others are imitations.
STREETER BROS.,
134 STATE, 68 & 70 MADISON. High Grade.
BASEMENT DEP'T., 70 MADISON. Popular Low Prices.
Open Saturday Nights. Repairing done.

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—IN—
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
A Second Story Office.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING CERTAIN LETTER balances, scales, typewriter paper, rubber stamps, and press-copy books for the Post-Office Department and postal service.—Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1889. Sealed proposals will be received at this department until Saturday, the 15th day of June, 1889, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing certain letter balances, scales, typewriter paper, rubber stamps, and press-copy books, being items 83, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 100, 101, 159a, 160, 161, and 162, in accordance with the specifications in relation thereto, contained in the departmental schedule under date of March 12th, 1889, in such quantities and at such times, and from time to time as the same may be ordered during the fiscal year beginning July 1st, 1889, and ending June 30, 1890, for any branch of the Departmental or Postal Service.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part.
JOHN WANAMAKER,
Postmaster General.

Candy — Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

25c Box CHOICE CANDY, A full pound; absolutely pure; strictly fresh. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

TRELEAVEN & CO. OPTICIANS 76 STATE ST. EYES Skillfully Fitted and glasses adjusted for all defects of vision. Prices the Lowest.

WEAR THE BURT & PACKARD
See that every pair is stamped The BURT & PACKARD "Korrect Shape."



IT CONFORMS TO SHAPE OF FOOT.
If you want perfection in fit, with freedom from corns and all discomfort you will always wear the Burt & Packard Shoe. It is acknowledged as the *most comfortable, the best wearing* and *most stylish* gentlemen's shoe made in the world.
Don't spoil your feet by wearing cheap shoes.
The Burt & Packard Shoe costs no more than any other fine shoe, *though none approach it in value.*
All styles in Hand-made, Hand-welt, and Burtwelt; also Boys' and Youths'. If not sold by your dealer send his name and your address to
Packard & Field, (successors to Burt & Packard) Brockton, Mass.

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SOLICIT TRIAL ORDERS FOR
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